TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,802—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
16th Nov.	ARABIA	8003	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8003	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
Lockeley Hall	8634	.....	...	23 Nov.	...
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	...	..	25 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	26th Oct.	29 Nov.	...	7 Dec.
City of Athens	5591	31 ,,	23 ,,	...	14 ,,
City of Karachi	5966	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	..	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6875	30 ,,	22 ,, 1913	...	10 Jan. 1913
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	7/8 Jan.	...	25 ,,
City of Birmingham	7475	24 Dec.	15 ,,	19 Feb.	...
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan	26 Jan.	...	19 Feb.
G. of Marseilles	8806	14 ,,	5 Feb	3 Mar.	1 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	5 Feb.	26 ,,	15 ,,	...
Trafford Hall	5324	28 Jan.	21 ,,	...	18 Mar.
City of Poona	7467	15 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	5 April.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Lockeley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* Passe are "B" class steamers.

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	769
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Passengers for Aden are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

JOINT-SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

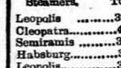
For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Gill, Bates and Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing Date, Time, Route via
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 18th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka.....1695 Thurs. 21st Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 22nd Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Wednesday, 20th November, calling at Yerawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," on 16th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
16th November, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Leopolis	3205	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4639	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	8060	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7533	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633	,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneoker.	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½" Boxed 100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" ,, 100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" ,, 50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5½" ,, 50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" ,, 50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" ,, 100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" ,, 50	9	6
Empires,	4½" ,, 50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" ,, 50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

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THE OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

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Financially very strong, with Funds equal to three-fourths of its net liabilities.

Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency. Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

Wanted influential Agents. Liberal terms on application.

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61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeard in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said; "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150°

"SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150°

"SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

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"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL"

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL"

150°

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WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

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CONDORYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

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An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

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An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

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(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

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A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas, 8.

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CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

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(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

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☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
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SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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FOR

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 25.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

COURT No. 1.
SUIT No., 403 OF 1908.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

To

(1) HAZRA BIBEE, sole widow, heiress and legal representative under the Mahomedan Law of EBRAHIM HAJEE SULEMAN, deceased, residing at Delagoa Bay in Portuguese South Africa.
(2) ABU HAJEE SULEMAN residing at Bombay.
(3) MUSA HAJEE TYEB residing at Bombay.
(4) ABDULLA HAJEE TYEB residing at Bombay.

AND

(5) ABDUL RAHMAN TYEB residing at Bombay.

All carrying on business in co-partnership at amongst other places No. 2 Amratolla Street in the town of Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents under the name, style, and firm of EBRAHIM HAJEE SULEMAN & Co.

WHEREAS LILADHUR LOWJEE residing at No. 11, Amratolla Street in Calcutta, carrying on business at the same place as gunny broker has instituted a Suit in this Court against you to recover Rs. 1,15,957-14-6 for principal and interest calculated up to the 11th May, 1904, due by you to the plaintiff in respect of certain dealings and transactions had between you and the plaintiff with such interest thereon, as this Court will allow and the costs of this suit or in the alternative for an account of what is due to the plaintiff in respect of the said dealings and transactions for an order that you do pay to the plaintiff what on the taking of such accounts may be found due by you.

You are hereby required by this Court to cause an appearance to be entered in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 45 days and to file your Written Statement within 70 days respectively from the date of the publication of this Notice and are summoned to appear in this Court on or before the expiration of three calendar months from the said publication in person or by an Advocate of this Court duly instructed to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and that in default of your appearance on the last mentioned date before this Court the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.—Dated this 11th September 1912.

N. CHATTERJEE.
Master.

SUKESH C. MOOKERJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta High Court,
Original Side.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 27TH NOVEMBER at 7 P. M. Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 6. Applications for tickets should be made through Secretaries of Lodges or direct to the undersigned not later than 20th instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE.
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.
11, Hamam Street, Bombay.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay for paid appointments as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20. Applications accompanied by certificates of birth and good conduct should be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay Circle, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding date and subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Telegraph Department. Probationers (Males and Females) will receive an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem while under training and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

M. A. THOMPSON,
for Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 16,000 BARRELS of the PORTLAND CEMENT, delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as under:—

1500 barrels per mensem from January to May 1913, and from October to December 1913.
1,000 barrels per mensem from June to September 1913.

Note.—Quantities are liable to be reduced in monsoon months, and exceeded in dry weather.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement Tendered for with a maximum of Rs.1,000, without which no Tender will be considered.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB.
General Store-keepr.
Parel, Bombay 6th November, 1912.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIMPLEX MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 15,00,000.

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each payable as follows :—
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment and the balance by calls which will not exceed Rs. 50 per Share at a time and will be made at intervals of not less than two months.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR SHAPOORJI B. BHARUCHA, Knight.
NAROTUM MORARJI GOCULDAS, Esquire.
THE HONOURABLE MR. M. A. JINNAH.
D. M. WADIA Esquire, ex-officio.
F. E. DINSHAW, Esquire.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY, Associated Accountants, (London).
HORMASJEE NUSSERWANJEE GHESTA, Esquire.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. D. M. WADIA & CO.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE SIMPLEX MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose among others of erecting a Mill building and other appurtenant buildings and of installing therein machinery for the purpose of ginning, spinning weaving, manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching and printing yarns, cloths, cotton, wool and silk and other goods and for producing and selling "Kapas," raw cotton wool, silk, hemp, jute, yarn, cloths of various fibres and other fibrous materials and stores and chemicals necessary for ginning, spinning, weaving, manufacturing, dyeing, printing and bleaching purposes. It is proposed to have 30,000 spindles and 800 looms.

2. The Company propose to purchase land in a suitable locality in Bombay, on which to erect their mill buildings. The Directors are in negotiation with the owners of certain plot of land which the Directors believe is very conveniently situated for the purpose of the Company, and they hope that the negotiations will prove successful.

3. Machinery of the most approved pattern and fitted with the latest improvements will be installed in the mills. The Company propose to employ electric power for the purpose of driving the machinery in the Company's Mills to be supplied by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power and Supply Co., Ld. It will not be necessary therefore to purchase engines, boilers and other machinery required if steam power were used for driving the machinery nor to erect engine and boiler houses, chimneys and water tanks. A great saving will thus be made in the initial cost of erecting the mills. Again, as it will not be necessary to erect engine-houses, boiler houses, chimneys and water tanks, land of smaller dimensions than is generally required for Mills worked otherwise than by electric power will suffice for the purposes of the Company. This will effect a further saving in the initial cost. Again it is expected that a great saving will be effected in the cost for working the machinery as the Company will not require water and coal to drive it (the charges of which are high) and it is believed that the charges for the consumption of electric energy will be lighter.

4. The Company has been successful in inducing Mr. D. M. Wadia to take up the agency of the Company for a period of 30 years. An agreement has been entered into with him, and the members of his firm appointing him and then the Company's Agents. The commission is based on profits, and the agreement may be inspected during business hours at the Company's registered office.

5. It is expected that Mr. Wadia's vast experience in Mill industry will be of great advantage to the Company in the erection of the Mill building and in the selection and installation of the machinery to carry on the Company's business with and also in selecting the raw material to be manufactured in the Company's mills.

6. It is proposed so to erect the mill buildings that any additional machinery which will be required for extending the Company's business can be readily installed without any extensive displacement of the existing machinery.

7. As soon as the Company have purchased a suitable plot on which to erect their Mill building and other appurtenant buildings, they will at once commence to lay the foundation and erect them. Orders will be placed for machinery in good time for the same being installed in the Mill building, so that the Company may commence its business at the earliest possible date.

8. A copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during usual business hours.

9. A substantial number of shares has been agreed to be taken up by the Directors and their friends and the remaining shares are now offered to the public.

10. Applications for shares should be made on the Company's form and forwarded to Messrs. D. M. Wadia and Co. at the registered office of the Company with the whole amount payable on application in respect of the number of Shares applied for. The sum of Rs. 25 per share for such shares will have to be paid on application and a further sum of Rs. 25 on allotment and the balance by calls to be made by the Directors from time to time as provided in the Company's Articles of Association and seven days' notice of any call to be made by the Directors should be given. If no allotment is made the whole of the deposit will be returned and where the number of shares allotted will be less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

11. The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Company or from the Company's Solicitors.

12. Every person applying for shares in this Company, or to whom shares in the Company are allotted will be deemed to have inspected and to have full notice of the contents of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the agreement with Messrs. D. M. Wadia & Co.

Dated the 7th day of November, 1912.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Sonapur Lane and Tarwadi (Lot. No. 2 and 3) on the premises.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Nensey the Receiver in Suit No. 850 of 1911 (Bai Lanubai widow vs. Bai Bhivrabai, widow of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned days and times, the following valuable landed properties on the premises :—

LOT No. 2 SONAPUR LANE PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th day of November.1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS :—All that pieces or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Tarwady of the Sonapore Lane in Town, Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Survey No. 9 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" ward Nos. 3583 and 23 and bounded on or towards the East by the gutter belonging to this premises and to the house of Byramjee Rustomjee Irani, on or towards the West by the public road leading to the Sonapur Lane, on or towards the North by a public passage and the house of Moroba Shreedhar and on or towards the South by the gully wherein one moiety belongs to this premises and the other moiety to the house of Hari Karjookar.

LOT No. 3 TARWADI PROPERTY

On the same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS :—All that place or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Tarwady fronting in the East, in the Town Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts bearing Collector's survey No. 18 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" ward No. 3569 and No. 9, and bounded on or towards the East by the public Lane called the Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Muncherji R. on or towards the South by the property of Bhajirtnibai, widow of Appa Ramset and on or towards the North by the property of Rama Govind More.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 7 Church-gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, single and double glass and panel door cupboards, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and iron safes, etc., etc.

By order of the Band Master, 1st R. Warwickshire Regiment, a number of band Instruments such as cornets, French horn, tenor cor, baretone, Euphonium, bass clarinet, tenor trom bar, cello, kettle drum, violin, cymbols, etc.

By order of the concerned.

A consignment of leather purses in different varieties.

At 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the undermentioned deceased gentlemen.

Effects of the late Mr. Fritz Ehlaben, such as cupboards, wearing apparels, animal skins, timepieces, stone tools, etc.

Effects of the late Mr. J. F. Stiles, such as spectacles, books etc.

Effects of the late Mr. Walter Lang, such as books, etc.

At 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th November, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Colonel H. C. Fox, such as silver and plateware, gold half hunting watch, gold studs and links, gold coins, scarf pins, telescopes, binoculars, hand camera, pictures, books, music books, violins, glass and porcelainware, pianola with rollers, Schiedmayer and Soehnes' square piano, large telescope with implements by Horne, Thornthwaite and Wood, tiger skin, large number of swords, dagger and shikar knives, 1 S.S. B.L. rifle by Fabrique Nationale Hurstal, 1 S.B.B.L. rifle by G. Gibbs, 1 D.B.B.L. 12 bore gun by G. Gibbs, 1 D.B.B.L. 577 express rifle by Army and Navy, 1 revolver by Remington, 1 Browning pistol etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AT KURLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Nensey the Receiver in Suit No. 850 of 1911 (Bai Lanubai widow vs. Bai Bhivrabai, widow of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 23rd day of November, 1912 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following valuable lands:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AT KURLA.

(a) All those four separate pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate in the Government Khalsa boundary at Moje Kurla, Taluka Sashti, Zilla Thana, Registration Sub-district of Koorla, admeasuring in aggregate five acres and seven goonthas, a little more or less, bearing survey No. 2. Plot Nos. 1, 3, 2 and Nil, respectively and Phalin No. nil nil nil and 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

(b) All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate within the boundary of the proprietor at Moje Mohili, Taluka Sashti, Zilla Thana, Registration Sub-district of Koorla, admeasuring thirty goonthas, a little more or less and bearing Survey No. 8 plot No. Nil and Falni No. Nil.

(c) All those nine pieces or parcels of land or ground situate within the Government Khalsa boundary at the said Moje Mohili, Taluka Sashti, Zilla Thana, Registration Sub-district of Koorla, admeasuring in aggregate, thirty-seven acres and thirty-two goonthas be the same little more or less, bearing Survey Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Plot Nos. 2, 1, 1, Nil, Nil, and 1 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji Khambstta and Thakoredas, Attorneys to the Receiver at their office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One centrifugal pump and one lot of wooden pieces.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.

A. R. A. L. 1 to 5-5 crates cups and saucers 1 to 51 6 to 10-5-crates cups and saucers S. M. A. 1 to 32-32 cases panel pins E. H. J. 120 1 case handkerchives A. M. X. 43-1 Box electrical sewing machine motor.

One case canvas shoes.

On account of the underwriters one case scissors.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 Dark Bay Waler mare, 15-3, 7 years old, thoroughly reliable London mare, believed sound.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred single seated brougham in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred dogcart.

1 hack victoria No. 1092 with 3 horse.

1-8-10 H.P. 4 cylinder Febire National Motor car with magneto ignition.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Chimanlal Pisa :—

1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels new, open side brougham.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Bapty Road Cross Lane Kamatipura.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan-Mahomed Haji Mahomed and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of April 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction "at the premises" the immoveable property hereunder described on the date hereunder mentioned.

(2) THIS DAY SATURDAY the 16th day of November, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

All that pieces or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the Northern side of Bapty Road, Cross Lane, Kamatipura in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-eight square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2555, Street No. 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Mayajee Girjajee on or towards the east by the property of Dawood Bagwalla, on or towards the south by Bapty Road, Cross Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Moohee Jadhowji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Note :—Only two plots No. 7 and 11 were sold at the last sale and the others were not sold owing to the request of certain purchasers who were going to Poona to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's School at Poona.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596⅔ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the out-houses standing thereon, containing 1,825⅓ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460⅓ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Building, Horn-by Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots in Scheme II Princes Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Wednesday the 4th December 1912 at 4-30 p.m (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 65 the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
59	689	88	342
65	987	101	802
87	204	107	976

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots in scheme VIII. Mandvi Koliwada near the Carnac Bridge.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 99½ years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds.	Plot No.	Area sq. yds.
1	706	14	618
2	494	26	413
13	531	30	568

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the Auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, Auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

Good opportunity to Iron Foundry Owners.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY, ENGINE, BOILER, LARGE LOT OF CAST IRON ETC OF THE ORIENT IRON WORKS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 16th November at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Orient Iron Works on Clarke Road, Mahalaxmi near Lacob Circle by order of the Mortgagee in possession the entire machineries of the said Foundry such as double high cylinder engine, 125 lbs. presser Boiler, lathe machines, plain machines, drill machines, casting furnaces, dye box, steam hammer, blacksmith furnance, punching machine, moulding accessories large lot of cast iron etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1912.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE BRIDE'S BREVIARY."—(Hodder and Stoughton.)—Sir Miles Culver is a soldier famous for his valour in the Boer war, and out of what she reads of him in the newspapers a little American schoolgirl, Sandra Phayre, builds up a hero. Ten years later she comes to England with her aunt and cousin and meets her hero in the flesh, only to find, to her disappointment, that he is engaged to a beautiful singer. But the singer, Sandra learns by chance, is really in love with Miles's brother, Laurie who prepares to run off with her. The plan ends in disaster ; the car that carries the two overturns, and the singer is killed and Laurie's back broken. Sir Miles does not know what Sandra knows. He believes that the meeting between Laurie and the singer was quite innocent and he mourns his dead love and moves heaven and earth to put stricken Laurie on his legs again. But the Berlin specialist who perhaps can cure Laurie, wants ten thousand pounds before he will come to England, and Miles has not the money. Sandra has, however, for she is rich, and Miles on the suggestion of a friend, makes a bargain with her. He supposes that she, like most American girls is eager to be "my lady" he will make her Lady Culver in return for her money which he needs for Laurie. But he does not love her, and he does not know that he is her hero, and the marriage is to be a marriage only in name. The bargain fails of its purpose. Laurie dies in spite of all that the German specialist does, and Miles, who is slow to see that Sandra loves him, then thinks that he ought to let his wife go free if she wishes it. Indeed, he almost drives her from him, but misunderstandings give place to perils and adventures, and the two learn how dear they are to each other. This is the tale which Sandra sets down day by day in her breviary, rarely failing even in a crisis to find the time. These confidences are really between herself and her book, but the reader is glad to share them, for he finds her, though a trifle conceited, a bright, clever, and lovable little person. And she contrives to make even her smallest doings interesting, because of the shrewd, half-humorous feminine observation with which she describes them. Indeed, the great charm of Sandra and her book is that they are both thoroughly feminine. Here is woman content to be herself instead of a problem, after the modern fashion, and very good company she is.

Messrs Methuen are publishing a work by Dr. Forbes Ross which opens up an avenue of hope to those suffering from the most malignant disease that human nature knows. Under the title "Cancer the problem of its genesis and treatment" Dr. Forbes Ross tackles this foe, the most formidable with which his profession has to deal. Many an enquirer has fallaciously believed himself to have found a specific against cancer. Dr. Forbes Ross does not claim infallibly to cure, but he here tabulates the results of many experiments, all of which go to prove that it has been cured and that it most certainly can be prevented by a simple dietary system of forewarning and forearming. These discoveries Dr. Forbes Ross gives the world freely in his book, wording them in the clearest language for the benefit of all.

Miss Kate Horn's new novel "Susan and the Duke" will be published shortly by Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. The story tells how Susan, a girl of strong character, sweet and refined, but of insignificant appearance, is loved by the Duke, who guesses that she loves his brother, who in turn loves a beautiful woman anxious to make a wealthy match. Owing to a clever move on the part of the Duke, his brother is disillusioned, and Susan eventually attains happiness.

"A Babe in Bohemia" by Frank Danby is promised for early publication by Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. This novel has been out of print for many years and has now been practically rewritten by the author. Each page has been extensively revised in the author's fresh and original style, and the book in its present form will be found equal to any of this author's recent work.

Dr. J. A. T. Lloyd, the author of that very successful novel "The Lady of Kensington Gardens", has written a new story entitled "The Three Destinies" which Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co., are publishing immediately. It is mainly concerned with three young girls and a youth who accidentally meet before the statue of "The Three Fates" in the British Museum. The significance of the meeting place inspires the idea of each of them periodically giving a report of his or her life. The scene shifts from London, to Ireland, Brittany, Vienna, and Dalmatia, and the reports woven into a narrative, unfold how strangely each of their lives was affected by the first chance meeting.

The "Classification of Books on Photography"—a matter of interest to every photographer whether he has books or not—is the subject of a special article in theforthcoming number of "The Librarian" to be published by Messrs. Stanley Paul and o. In the same number, Mr. Kenneth Cotton, of the London School of Economics, makes an interesting suggestion in his article by which Librarians and Library Assistants would make exchanger, somewhat in the same way that ministers do, with other libraries at home and abroad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

OLIVEIRA—November 15, at Byculla, John Filix D'Oliveira, aged 89 years father of Mr. Frank Oliveira. The funeral will leave Bellasis Road at 4 p.m. and arrive at Victoria Church, Mahim at 4-45 p.m. Friends and relations will kindly accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GILMOUR—Oct. 24, at 1 Eaton Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. John Gilmour, M. P., of a son.

PARDOE—Oct. 27, at Rook House, Farnham, the wife of Capt. Frank Lionel Pardoe, 60th Rifles, of a son.

STREET—Oct. 24, at Exeter, the wife of Capt. H. Street, the Devonshire Regt., of a son.

WARING—Oct. 28, at Alverstoke, Hants, to Major and Mrs. A. H. Waring, of a son.

BINNEY—Oct. 19, at Lapford, Devon, the wife of Capt. W. Erskine Binney, late Royal Mariner, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—Oct. 23, at York, the wife of Capt. Gilbert Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—LISSANT—Oct. 26, at St. John's Church, Clapham Rise, George Bartlett Anderson, son of the Rev. J. R. Anderson, of Orkney, to Lucy, daughter of Mr. George Lissant, formely of Simla, India.

BARCLAY—HARRISON—Oct. 24, at St. Botolph's Church, London, Guy Charlesworth, son of the Rev. C. W. Barclay, Vicar of Little Amwell, to Marjorie Isabel, daughter of Col. Harrison, of Castle Harrison, Charleville Co., Cork.

EMBREAGO—DUKE—Oct. 17, at St. John's Church, Hove, Owen, Aubrey Sherrard, B. A. Oxon., his Majesty's Customs, son of Col. Sherrard, R. E., retired of West Wickham, Kent, and Mrs. Sherrard, to Ada a Ruby Alice, daughter of Dr. Edgar Duke, of Hove.

THOMPSON—HEPBURN—Oct. 24, at St. Paul's Church, Worthing, Capt. Harold Thompson, R yal Scots Fusiliers, to Sophy, daughter of the late James Hepburn, Esq., and of Mrs. Hepburn, 105 The Parade, Worthing.

WILKINSON—BAIRD—Oct. 24, at Holy Trinity Church, Geneva, R. J. Wilkinson, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, to Edith Sinclair, daughter of the late James Baird, of Hillsborough Terrace, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—Oct. 28, at Reigate, Surrey, The Lord Richard Howe Browne, aged 78.

CORBYN—Oct. 24, at Lypiatt Lawn, Cheltenham, Joseph, Christian Corbyn, deputy surgeon-general, late of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 82.

HELBROOK—Oct. 22, Hamilton Leslie Holbrook, Lieutenant 5th Hampshire Regt., son of Col. Arthur R. Holbrook, V. D., J. P., of Southsea, aged 22.

McLAUGHLIN—Oct. 26, at Byron Hall, Worthing, Edward McLaughlin, major-general late R.A. Art., of The Lydiates, Herefordshire, aged 78.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim :—"Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything."—Lawrence Sterne.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).		6-50	7-30
Poona Express	...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...		*
do do for Calcutta	...		*
do do for Madras	...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	...	.....	12-0

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	El Abanico	Javaloyes
Overture	Hungarian	Bela
Selection	The Geisha	Jones
Valse	The Choristers	Phelps
Song	As when the snow drifts...	Rubes
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Thomas
Three Dances	Henry VIII	German
Cake Walk	Miss Lulu Batwing	Thurban.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., (S. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	Europe United	W. Zeble
Coro, Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata	Bellini
Duet for Cornet and Euphonium	Excelsior	Baife
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Valse	The Sunshine Girl	Rubens
Grand Selection	Mariana	Wallace
Rope Dance	In the Shadows	Finck.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, R. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Wellington	Zeble
Overture	Haydee	Auber
Valse	Miramar	Sontini
Selection	Genevine de Brabant	Offenbach
Song	Violets	Wright
Intermezzo	Endoria	Andre
Selection	The Yeoman of the Guard	Sullivan
Two-Step	Bustlin Billy	Kaps

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	A Lovely day for a sail	T. Bidgood
Valse	Nights of Gladness	C. Ancliffe
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
A Veil Dance	Mystic Beauty	E. Finck
Selection	Gaiety Echoes	I. Caryll
Patrol	Die Wachtparade Kommt	R. Eilenberg
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	C. Straus
Two Step	Alexander's Ragtime Band	I. Berlin.

MUSIC AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Lt. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Band master :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P.M.

March	Entente Cardia'e	Allar
Overture	The Enchanted Mill	Michiels
Valse	Osterreichs Klange	Wurn
Serenade	O Sole mio	Capua
Sketch	Floreal	Hyde
Fantasie	Ballot	Barlot

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P.M.

March	Haike	Claes
Overture	The Merry Wives of Windsor	Nicolai
Serenade	The Norwegian	Tosca
Valse	Gipsy Love	Lehar
Spanish Dance	La Belladora	Nahl
Selection	Reminiscences of Ireland	Godfrey
Fantasia	Happy Days in Dixie	Bidgood

POSTAL NOTICE.—Wednesday, the 20th November, 1912, will be observed by the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices as a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakr-Id."

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday night, about ten o'clock in a silversmith's shop in Moti gully, Bhuleshwar. Intimation was sent to the Fire Brigade and the engine from Bhuleshwar, and the steamer from Babula Tank arrived promptly. It was discovered that some of the cushions on the floor had caught fire, and the fire was extinguished before serious damage had been done.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On the evening of the 5th instant a municipal biggari named Babaji Raghoo, aged about 35 years, residing at Pattan-road in the Municipal chawl, came to the docks for night work with some friends and was employed to remove iron beams discharged on "C" wharf from the s. s. "Hindoo." About 2-30 a.m. on the 6th instant while assisting others in removing a truck loaded with iron beams, he had his left foot injured by one of the beams accidentally falling on it. He was taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where he was treated and sent home. He grew worse at home and died on Thursday, from the effects of the injuries received.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The star item in to-morrow (Sunday) evening's change of programme is "A Lion let Loose," which is regarded as one of the greatest films in sensational realism in cinematography that has ever been produced : it records an unparrelleled act of foolhardy audacity in the actual setting free of an untamed beast in the midst of a company of unprotected men and women, such as might be imagined if a wild animal were suddenly let loose amongst the Excelsior audience : while the intrepidity of the Cinema operator who obtained the record must have been an admirable performance. A reminiscence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is found in the Little Slipper, in so far as it illustrates the story of a child's affection for an old Negro, who is devoted to the family ; while it also brings to memory the reform brought about by the American civil war. The comic elements of the entertainment are supplied in "The Barber's Wife" and "The Inconvenience of Beauty," which, with the weekly Animated Gazette, make up an inviting programme.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The daring exploits of soldiers and the charms a well as dangers of military life in India have often been done in pictures and are always interesting and attractive to audiences all over the world. There are few fictitious military heroes of romance so well-known to lovers of picture-theatres as "Muggins V.C" and the series of pictures immortalized by the soldiers with this euphonious name are always a safe draw. "The Defence of Khuma Hospital, India" is the title of the engrossing "Muggins" subject to be seen this week at the America-India Theatre. It presents a complete and thrilling series of pictures depicting the dangers of a soldier's life in India. The various scenes of warfare in the hills round about Khuma are about as natural as it appears possible for them to be, and many a thrill will be caused by the intrepid and daring exploits of the British soldier under fire. With all these advantages this film will no doubt prove a big success.

The other subjects in the programme include a coloured art-film entitled "Khamara." It is a Russian play performed by a talented company of Russian actors. The favourite comedians Foolshead and Tontolini both make their appearance and will provide plenty of amusement.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 16th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for class firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p. m. Sunday morning 7-5 a. m.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning next, the 19th instant.

Rendezvous at Church Gate Station, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords, Carbines, and Bandoliers.

4. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz, and Andheri, on Wednesday next, the 20th instant.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col., B. V. R, for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1912.

706 Parades—The Maxim Gun Class and Signallers of "G" Coy will parade at 7-30 a.m. on Monday, the 18th instant, at the Bombay Gymkhana.

II.—The Maxim Gun Class will commence on Tuesday the 19th instant at Head-quarters at 7 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Ag. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I.V.R.A. Matches 3 and 4 will be fired on Sunday 17th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 and 6-30 a. m. Distances 500 and 900 yards. Practice will follow at 600, 800 and 300 yards. This cancels previous circular.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th Nov., 1912.

280. Parades.—Parades for the week ending 17th November 1912.

Saturday 16 at 5-30 p m No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade in the Town Hall Compound for 15 pdr Gun Drill. (Specialists) D R F and Dial Nos will parade at the R G A Lecture Room, Colaba at 5-30 p. m. on Saturday.

282. Musketry—Sunday 17th No 2 Company Class Firing at Colaba commencing at 7-30 a. m. The G.I.P. Ry Vol Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice, Distances 300 and 600 Yards.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Lloyd in E flat. Hymns—528, 175, 187, 291 ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—193, 281, 517. Collections for Betgeri Gadag Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Acting Archdeacon, and Rev. J.B. Glass. 7 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8 a.m. Matins ; 8-45 a.m. a. m. Holy Communion (Choral) ; 5-15 p. m., Children's Service ; 6-30 pm., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 10 a.m., Parade Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi ; and Rev Luxmon Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, (S. P. G.) Foras Road :—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, Hindustani ; Rev. J. Martin 7-30 a. m. Matins, Titany and Holy Communion (alternately) (Tamil) 5 p. m. Evensong Urdu) Tamil.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no Service at this Church until further notice.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. Chaplain—Vacant. 7 p.m., Evensong and Address.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Rev. A. L. Bradbury 8 a. m. Matins and Litany —8-30 a.m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English) ; 7-30 a.m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese) ; 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dhar

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the sheriffs, visited Woolwich on [illegible] to open a memorial organ and to unveil a bust of King Edward VII., which have been placed in the Town Hall. The Mayor of Woolwich, Alderman Sidney C. Cox, presided, and among those present were Mr. W. Crooks, M.P., Mr. W. J. Squires, and Mr. George Bishop.

With reference to a recent announcement on the subject of the revival of the ceremonial connected with the Order of the Bath, arrangements will be made for the inauguration of Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster Abbey as the chapel of the Order. His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the formation of the following committee to carry out the arrangements:—Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir [illegible], G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (chairman), the Dean of Westminster, Dean of the Order of the Bath), Admiral of the Fleet the Right Hon. Sir [illegible], G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Field-Marshal Sir [illegible], G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., the Right Hon. Sir [illegible], Portsmouth, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Field-Marshal Sir [illegible], G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., the Right Hon. Sir George [illegible], G.C.B., I.S.O. (honorary treasurer), Sir [illegible] Dawkins, K.C.B., C.M.G. (registrar and secretary of the Order of the Bath), Colonel Sir Wyndham Murray, K.C.B. (honorary secretary), and Lionel Earle, Esq., C.B., C.V.O.

The "British Medical Journal" contains a report of a meeting of the State Sickness Insurance Committee of the British Medical Association held on Oct. 17, at which it was agreed with regard to the resignation of the statutory contract practice appointments that it appears that 217 areas out of 329 had sent in 25,070 resignations of appointments held by 8,063 practitioners; that in these areas 369 practitioners will give six months' notice as in existing contracts, and in the same areas 371 practitioners are respectively resigning their appointments, but many of them have not taken out to apply for appointments considered vacant by the resignation of their colleagues; that in six areas no resignations had been received, in 8 others no information was obtainable, and in four others the reports were incomplete.

Speaking at a meeting at Newton Abbot on Oct. 30, Sir [illegible] Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., said that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was the most unpopular in the country. Ladies members were evidently leaders, and he noticed they were trying to get hands to the enormous petition which had been signed from Wales against the Bill. It was, of course, quite possible that in a petition of nearly 6,000,000 signatures there may have been a few irregularities, and a few English people staying in Wales may have signed it; but, if so, they did not sign English petitions. On the other hand, Welsh people staying out of Wales at the time were not allowed to sign. Besides, what about the sustained campaign of intimidation, that had been carried on in Wales to prevent people signing like Mr. Mc[illegible] case in which people were arraigned from the pulpit in a chapel and examined as to how they signed. Mr. McKenna's answer was that ecclesiastical censure of the Bishop for the part of the Free Churcher was beyond the scope of the civil law. That was an evasion. Even if the Home Office declined to interfere, there could be no doubt that very severe pains and penalties would be inflicted on the people who signed if they could ascertain how it would be done.

Mr. Henry Rawlinson, shipowner, one of the most prominent laymen in the Calvinistic Methodist denomination in Wales, discussed the Welsh Disestablishment question in opening a bazaar at Cardiff on Oct 29. He said that the question had ceased to be a religious one, and had become political. The Bill was arrived at only because it was said that no religious Christian person would prefer to transfer £35,000 a year from religion to worldly purposes, as was proposed. Already they had too little money for religious work, and he would rather see churches be paid for doubled or trebled than a penny taken away from religious and charitable purposes.

The "Globe" says:—Lloyd George has lately caused considerable interest in the United States, where his speeches and his legislation are the subject of much attention. Writing in the North American Review, Mr. Charles Johnston says, in reference to Mr. George's policy: It is necessary to ask whether these forces do more good or harm. But I want to point out what is more to the purpose, the present fact that, though they are extremely costly, Note after Note in England is avoided by the relentless [illegible] of Consolidated Government Stock, [illegible] Consols far above par before the South African war; now down in the seventies, and still falling. Note also the increasing difficulty of the struggle at sea, at the battleship strength of Britain in the face of Germany's naval programme. The plain sign is that the public may reject, [illegible] socialistic plans like those of Mr Lloyd George as unduly expensive, too costly, for the long run ruinously [illegible], in short a logical nuisance.

The postage on letters from the United Kingdom to the Dutch Indies (including the Banks and Particular Islands) has been reduced to 10d. per ounce.

Lord Tweedmouth, who is chairman of the Overseas Territorial Force Association, opening the meeting of the association, criticised Lord Haldane's Manchester speech. He said he regretted the most unfortunately discouraging tone of a portion of the speech, and could not see what was to be gained by a clear revelation of our utter unpreparedness. The only task for the Territorials was to say our machinery for recruiting was valueless. Lord Roberts was riding his hobby of compulsion, a service little too far, was guilty of injustice towards thousands of citizens of the Islands of people and of exaggeration not less grotesque than that of other extremists who would say that the Territorial Force was as efficient as the Regular Army. The Territorial Force was not a failure, but a remarkable success, achieved in the face of difficulties and discouragements. Unless one of the great political parties was prepared to fight a general election on the question of compulsory service it was crying for the moon to ask for it.

Inspector David Williams, of the Criminal Investigation Department, New Scotland Yard, was on Saturday selected by the Watch Committee for recommendation to the Town Council as head constable of Cardiff at a salary of £600, rising to £750. Mr. Williams is a Welsh-speaking Welshman, and was born in 1873 at Crugybar, Carmarthenshire. He has acquired all his police experience in London.

Mr. A. Mettheringham, lace manufacturer, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire, announces that, in consequence of the effect of hostile tariffs, he is about to remove the whole of his plant and machinery to Hungary, where he is now erecting a factory which will afford employment to 400 hands. The Hungarian Government, under the powers conferred upon it, has not only given him a site at Raab, between Vienna and Buda-Pesth, but has freed the factory from local taxation for ten years and from imperial taxation for fifteen years, in addition to making a grant for the removal of the machinery from Beston.

The tenants on the Duke of Grafton's Euston estate have received notice that from March 31 next each will have to pay the poor rate in respect of his cottage. The rate had been paid hitherto by the duke, but the tenants are now informed that they should "be brought into closer touch with financial matters relating to their parish and county" as advocated in the report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws.

The difficulty experienced by shipbuilders in getting timely delivery of steel material has led to the initiation of negotiations for the restarting of the Clyde Bridge Steel Works. The works, which are capable of a large output, were closed down about five years ago, under an arrangement with the Scottish Steelmakers' Association, by which the Clyde Bridge Steel Company received an annual subsidy.

Work has now been put in hand on the reconstruction of the passenger station at Aberdeen. The project has been under consideration for a long time past, and, indeed, a good deal of the necessary preliminary operations have already been carried out. The existing station, which was built in the year 1867, has to serve the needs of the Caledonian, the North British, and the Great North of Scotland railways, and the traffic has long outgrown its capacity. The necessary preliminary powers for reconstruction were obtained so long ago as the year 1899, and during the interval the necessary line widening and other works have been carried out. These have included the widening of the approach viaduct from Ferryhill Junction the reconstruction of the goods yard of the Caledonian and the Great North of Scotland companies, and additional siding accommodations. The plans for the new station make provision for thirteen platforms in all, with horse and carriage loading banks as well as special accommodation for fish traffic. The "Dublin Gazette" announces that Lord Clonbrock, his Majesty's Lieutenant for county Galway, has appointed Mr. Charles O'Hara Trench, of Clonfert, Eyrecourt, to be Deputy Lieutenant for the county.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has adopted a resolution expressing approval of the amendment to the Home Rule Bill brought forward by Mr. J. H. Campbell with a view to excluding Dublin University from the authority of an Irish Parliament. It is understood that there were two dissentients, Dr. Mahaffy and the Rev. T. T. Gray.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent, after referring to the curious provisions in the Home Rule Bill relating to the "appointed day," says that if the Bill is placed on the Statute Book in two years under the Parliament Act, and if a General Election is then taken before the attempt is made to carry it into effect, it is intended that the Irish representation at Westminster shall be reduced to forty-two as prescribed in the Bill. But another General Election might be necessary after the appointed day, and if this was won by the Opposition the consequent repeal of the Home Rule Act would restore the former Irish representation at Westminster.

An application was made at the Belfast Police Court on October 29 on behalf of a local firm of auctioneers for permission to offer for public sale cannon, rifles, revolvers, ammunition, and other military appliances. These, according to Mr. Graham, the solicitor who made the application, consisted of "500 cases of rifles, seven machine guns, three wooden cannon, 1,000 Army revolvers, also a quantity of field tents, stretchers, ambulance waggons, ground sheets and an enormous quantity of ammunitions." He applied for a permit for the auctioneer. The Court decided that there was no application before them and declined to give an expression of opinion. Mr. Graham said that in that case the auctioneer would go on with the sale.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

Irrigated farms are now available for British farmers in the Murrumbidgee Valley irrigated by the new Barrinjack dam. The Director of Immigration announces:—

The New South Wales Government will give assistance in house building, fencing, grading, ploughing, and seeding and a capable farmer with a capital of £500 is well equipped to take up a 50-acre watered block with a complement of dry land. There are only a strictly limited number of these blocks available for British farmers at present, and any one desirous of securing one should make immediate application to the Director of Immigration at 125, Cannon-street.

CANADA.

It is announced that Mr. Louis Coderre, M.P., succeeds Mr. Monk in the Cabinet. Mr. Coderre becomes Secretary of State. Mr. Roche, the present Secretary of State, becomes Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Rogers becomes Minister of Public Works, the office held by Mr. Mouk.

A military train and a passenger train going in opposite directions came into collision on Sunday evening at Streetsville Junction, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The military train, which was full of men of the 48th Royal Canadian Highlanders, was severely damaged, the leading cars being telescoped. Two men, James Murdock and Thomas Bannatyne, were instantly killed, and 28 men of the regiment were injured. No one in the passenger train was hurt.

FOREIGN.

CHINA.

The "Times" received the following from the Chinese Legation in London:—We are authorized categorically to deny the statement published in "The Times" of October, 9 last from their St. Petersburg Correspondent alleging that wholesale massacres had been perpetrated by Yuan Shih-kai's troops in Eastern Mongolia, that over 10,000 Mongols had been slain, and that victorious troops were advancing to encircle Urga. There has been no massacre whatever committed by Yuan Shih-kai's or any other Chinese troops. Yuan Shih-kai's troops are stationed in Eastern Mongolia, and the troops there consist of only four battalions who were sent from the Kirin and Mukden provinces to preserve order because in one district alone of Eastern Mongolia during one month 248 Chinese had been wantonly murdered by Mongols. It is regrettable that "The Times" should have been misled into publishing a baseless story designed to prejudice China in the sight of Europe.

FRANCE.

The French and Spanish Governments have arrived at complete agreement, and the final text of a treaty on the Moroccan question is now being drafted in the South, Spain is said to have ceded to France part of her zone north of the Dra with the exception of the enclave of Ifni. According to one account, Spain retains all the coast opposite the Canaries. It is alleged that the Tangier-Fez Railway will be a concession to a single company in which the French will have 56 per cent. of the capital, the Spaniards 26 per cent. and the other Powers 8 per cent. According to another account Spain may, if she places require by purchase the section of railway in her sphere of influence, similar provision being made for the eventual purchase by France of the section in the French sphere. On the lower Muluya Spain retains all territory up to one kilometre from the Ford of Kebila, which is ceded to France. The question of Tangier is left outside the treaty for settlement by a special commission; the collection of Customs duties in the Spanish zone is left entirely to Spain, but she will yearly pay a sum proportionate to the amount of those duties which is earmarked for the service of the interest and the amortization of the Moroccan debt. According to one account the sum of £20,000 has been agreed upon.

The Academy of Fine Arts has elected the composer M. Gustave Charpentier to the Chair vacated by the death of M. Massenet.

PERSIA.

A few days ago the Premier, Samsam-es-Sultaneh, telegraphed to Saad-ed-Dowleh, who is at Geneva, offering him a high post if he would return to Persia Saad-ed-Dowleh has accepted the offer, and is probable now on his way here. It is stated on good authority that the Premier took this step without consulting his colleagues in the Cabinet and presumably in deference to outside advice. It is understood that Saad-ed-Dowleh would be approved by the British and Russian Legations as a candidate for the Premiership, which is thought to be the high post alluded to by Samsam-es-Sultaneh.

The news of Saad-ed-Sultaneh's candidature for the Premiership appears to be causing dissatisfaction among the general public, and protests bearing the signatures of many influential inhabitants in Teheran, both lay and clerical, have been addressed to the Premier.

UNITED STATES.

A telegram from San Antonia, in Texas, says that a fire broke out in an orphan asylum there, and the flames spread with such rapidity that five sisters of charity and two children were burnt to death before they could be rescued. At the time of the outbreak 100 children were in the building. The five sisters of charity lost their lives in making an attempt to save the children. They succeeded in rescuing all except the two. A sixth sister was so seriously burned that her life is despaired of. Two other sisters escaped.

The Mother Superior, who went back to rescue a child and perished, was known in the convent as Mother Mary of the Cross, and was formerly Mary Rossiter, a native of Wexford, Ireland. Three of the other dead nuns were also natives of Ireland.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 80 years.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Anniversary Day Celebrated in Peking.

Foreigners in Peking obtained an instructive glimpse of China to-day, on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution. wrote the "Times" Peking correspondent on October 10. Pessimists predicted trouble, but so far as the capital is concerned the celebration of this notable day in the history of the country passed off in perfect quiet. The President's message, which greeted us in the morning Press, laid stress on the truer conception of government contained in the Republican idea as compared with the Imperial, the one involving the good of the people, the other the welfare only of a dynasty. The message records the vital change which is being wrought in the temper and outlook of the people in regard to national aims and policies, and hopes that it will receive the sympathetic notice and consideration of the Powers of the world. A somewhat ambiguous sentence acknowledges the not unfriendly attitude of the Powers towards China in these memorable days, and the assistance given to release her from the difficult grasp of financial stringency. The latter may be taken as an expression of gratitude for the suspension of the indemnity instalments, for the carrying over of the numerous foreign obligations which China has not been able to meet since the revolution, and for various advances, such as those of the Six-Power Group; or it may be read as an indirect tribute to the generosity of the principal in the Crisp loan, to the underwriters of which the present contentedness of the northern army and the funds for to-day's celebrations are mainly due,

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The features of the day were a reception by the President and a march past by some 13,000 of the troops of the garrison. Foreigners were invited to these functions, and many availed themselves of the privilege but the staffs of the Legations were not present. The soldiers, who defiled past us for over an hour, belonged mostly to the old division of Imperial Guards, the organization and composition of which remain practically unchanged, except that many of the principal Manchu officers have been succeeded by Chinese. Nevertheless, the division is still mainly Manchu. It was therefore interesting to observe that upon the silver medal worn by all men, and presented to them by the President, were depicted the crossed flags of the Republic, while the extra two medals worn by several companies were the gifts respectively of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Huang-hsing in reward for escort duty. It is not too much to say that the troops created a deep impression on all who saw them. Some slovenliness in drill was compensated for by uniformity in equipment, but minor criticisms did not affect the consensus of opinion that the men were of a type equal to that of any European army as regards size and physique. But they lack efficient officers. There are many five manly officers in the Chinese Army, mostly of the old school, but some possessing a mostly technical education. These, however, are out of all proportion to the needs of the army, and by no possible concatenation of circumstances can the number be sufficiently augmented for a couple of generations to come. It is a defect of the social system of China, a consequence of her pacific philosophy, that the type of men fitted to lead in the field is exceedingly scarce.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Young China was strongly represented at the reception, and at first sight created the impression that the individual loses greatly by the adoption of foreign clothes. It is somewhat pathetic to perceive the eagerness to acquire frockcoats and top hats among aspirants to official position. One wished for the dignified apparel, in rich material and good taste, of Old China. Among the guests was a Living Buddha from somewhere at the back of Mongolia. This picturesque figure, with his aromatic chaud and his semi-barborous retinue, gave a fine touch of colour to a somewhat flat assemblage. But it remained for the central figure in all China to stir the imagination of the interested crowd. The news that the President was coming out to greet the guests caused a rush from the refreshment tables, and it was with difficulty that his aides-de-camp could make way for him. Yuan Shih-kai may be all that his traducers paint him—opportunist, turncoat, self-seeker; but he has the soul for high adventure, and to-day stands head and shoulders above the four hundred millions of his compatriots. He was evidently pleased by the warmth with which he was received, and smiled with his usual good humour on all around. But his wide open eyes—always looking into the far distance—baffle analysis. Only the other day I sat within 3ft. of him for a quarter of an hour, watching, during the slow process of the interpretation of a conversation, the play of expression on face and mouth. An easy, sweet-natured man one would count him but for those eyes that are for ever gazing beyond. Are they the windows of a mind planning the lines of national evolution, tracing destiny? Or is that unfathomable look merely a physical trick, and is the man a plain mortal with only more than the usual share of human gifts? There are men in Peking who have known Yuan Shih-kai intimately for years who cannot say whether his is a master intellect guiding China skilfully step by step through the troubled phases of revolution, or whether he is the creature of circumstances, at most cleverly contriving to shift ground to suit events as they occur. Time alone will supply the answer. Meanwhile Yuan Shih-kai, who first strove for the preservation of the Manchu dynasty and then gently thrust it aside to make way for the Republic, leads the Republic, is the Republic, and draws the protagonists of the revolution towards him as if they were so many steel filings.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

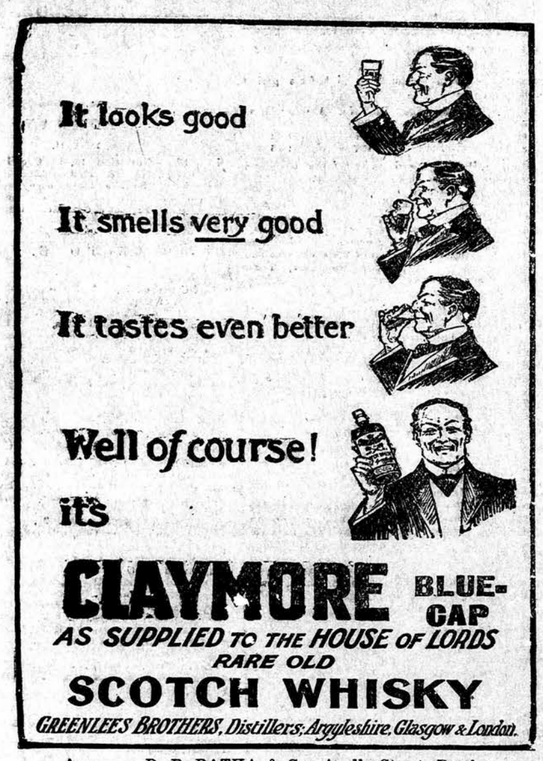
The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency last week, has been published:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals and Kolhapur. Rain is needed in parts of the Deccan for maturing rabi seedlings which are withering in parts of the Ahmednagar District. Harvesting of kharif crops generally continues. Threshing commenced in parts of Sind, Thana, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Gujarat, the Deccan, Belgaum, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kholapur. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Sind and Khandesh. The standing crops were slightly damaged by insects in parts of Ratnagiri, Palanpur and West Khandesh, and were generally in fair condition elsewhere. The fodder supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of Satara and Outch and in bad condition in Ahmednagar, Drinking water-supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Prices of food-grains have risen in Nawabshah, Kolaba, Ahmednagar and Satara, have fallen in Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara and West Kandesh and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 29 to 45 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 14 to 41 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 18 to 35 per cent. less than normal in Konkan, 24 to 53 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 32 to 44 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

The public health is generally good. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. 3,608 persons emigrated from Ahmednagar during the week. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 9th November, were 8,181 in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. In the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath, the numbers on gratuitous relief were 2,032.

Dr. T. M. Nair has been declared elected to the Madras Legislative Council to represent the Madras Corgoration, he being the only candidate nominated for election by that body.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.



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SPORT AT HOME.

FOOTBALL.

Eton School beat a team of Old Etonians, captained by Mr. J. J. Pawson, in a twelve-a-side match on the Timbralls on Oct 26, by 1 point to 0. —Eton College beat Christ Church, Oxford, on the Timbrall's at Eton, on Oct. 29 by 1 point to 0.

RUGBY.

A Reuter's telegram states that the first Rugby football match of the season between French and English teams was played at the Parc des Princes on Oct. 27, when the Stade Francias beat Bridgewater Albion by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

Dublin University beat the United Services, at Dublin, on Oct. 25, by 5 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (44 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The South Africans beat London, at Blackheath, on Oct. 26, by 12 points to 8. Oxford University beat Richmond, at Oxford, by 29 points to 0. Cambridge University beat the Harlequins, at Twickenham, by 21 points to 8.

In the County Championship, Cheshire beat Northumberland, at Newcastle, on Oct. 26, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Merchant Taylors beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth, on Oct. 26, by 3 goals, 2 penalty goals, and 4 tries (33 points) to 0. London Scottish beat Blackheath, at Richmond, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points) to 1 goal and 1 try 8 points). Rosslyn Park beat St. Thomas's Hospital, at Richmond, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 0. Old Alleynians and Old Leystans played a drawn game at Dulwich, neither side having scored, Catford Bridge beat Royal Naval College, at Catford, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points). Guy's Hospital beat Aldershot Cammand, at Honor Oak Park, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Edwardians beat Old Blues, at Twickenham, by 5 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (41 points) to 0. Swansea beat Newport, at Newport, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 0. Trojans beat Old Whitgiftians, at Southampton, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 1 try (3 points). Devonport Albion beat Pontypool, at Devonport, by 1 try (5 points) to 0. Moseley beat Coventry, at Birmingham, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points). Bridgend beat Penarth, at Penarth, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 0. Cheltenham beat Bristol, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0. Manchester beat Liverpool, at Liverpool, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Aberavon and Neath played a drawn game at Aberavon, neither side having scored. Bath beat Bridgwater Albion, at Bath, by 2 goals 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (22 points) to 0. Monkstown and United Services played a drawn game at Dublin, each side having scored 1 try (3 points). Cardiff beat Gloucester, at Cardiff, by 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points). United Services beat Northampton, at Portsmouth, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 try (3 points). Leicester beat Llanelly, at Leicester, by 4 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (26 points) to 1 try (3 points. Bedford beat Royal Marine Art. (Woolwich), at Bedford, by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 4 tries (12 points). Glasgow Academicals and Edinburgh University played a drawn game at Glasgow; Edinburgh University scored a penalty goal (3 points), and Glasgow Academicals scored a try (3 points). Watsonians beat Edinburgh Wanderers, at Edinburgh, by 4 goals and 8 tries (44 points) to 0. Edinburgh, Academicals beat Royal High School, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

The South Africans beat the Officers of the Navy and Army, at Portsmouth, on Oct, 30, by 18 points to 16. Oxford University beat Guy's Hospital, at Oxford, by 34 points to 3. Cambridge University beat London Hospital, at Cambridge by 48 points to 3.

ASSOCIATION.

Cambridge University beat the Civil Service, at Cambridge, on Oct. 26, by 3 goals to 1.

The Corinthians beat Oxford University by 3 goals to 1 in the Parks at Oxford.

The Casuals beat Eastbourne, in the Southern Amateur League competiton, at Leighton on Oct. 26, by 6 goals to 1. New Crusaders beat London County and Westminster Bank, at Norbury, by 2 goals to 1. Hampstead beat Ealing, at Ealing, by 1 goal to 0. Ipswich Town beat Townley Park, at Ipswich, by 3 goals to 1.

The results of the matches on Oct. 26 in the League Championship competition were as follws: —Tottenham Hotspur 3 goals, Aston Villa 3, at Tottenham; Manchester City 2 Chelsea at Manchester, Bradford City 3, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Bradford: Blackburn Rovers 6, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Blackburn; Newcastle United 6, Everton 0, at Everton; Middlesbrough 3, Manchester United 2, at Middlesbrough; Sunderland 4, Notts County 0, at Sunder land; Oldham Athletic 3, West Bromwich Albion 2, at West Bromwich; Derby County 4, Liverpool 2, at Derby; Sheffield Weadesday 1, Sheffield United 0, at Sheffield.

The results of the matches on Oct. 26 in the Second Division of the League competition were as follows:—Fulham 1 goal, Leicester Fosse 1 at Craven Cottage; Bristol City 1 Clapton Orient 0 at Bristol; Birmingham 0 Glossop 0 at Birmingham; Barnsley 3 Wolverhampton Wanderers 2 at Barnsley; Grimsby Town 0 Preston North End 0 at Grimsby; Lincoln City 2 Notts Forest 1 at Nottingham; Bury 3 Stockport 0 at Bury; Huddersfield Town 5 Hull City 2 at Huddersfield; Leeds City 4 Burnley 1 at Leeds. The match between Blackpool and Bradford due to be played at Blackpool was abandoned after less than an hour's play neither side having scored.

The results of the matches on Oct. 26 in the Southern League competition were as follows:—Queen's Park Rangers 2 goals, Swindon 0, at Park Royal; Bristol Rovers 1, Brentford 0, at Brentford; Crystal Palace 2, Merthyr Town 1, at the Crystal Palace; Millwall 2, Stoke 0, at Stoke; Norwich City 2, West Ham United 0, at Norwich; Exeter City 4, Gillingham 0, at Gillingham; Portsmouth 2, Northampton 1,at Northampton; Plymouth Argyle 0, Watford 0, at Plymouth; Southampton 0,Coventry City 0, at Southampton; Reading 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Reading.

Watford beat Merthyr, at Merthyr, on Oct. 28, by 3 goals to 0.

Exeter City and West Ham United played a drawn game, at Exeter on Oct. 30, neither side having scored.

RACING.

At Sandown Park on Oct. 25 the Great Sapling Plate was won by Mr. L. Neumann's Ma'oona. Mr. E. Hulton's Fairy King was second and Mr. Nelke's Halos third. The Wheatsheaf Handicap was won by Lord Carnarvon's Sydmonton; and the Coombs Autumn Plate by Lord St. Davids's Cyllene More.

The steeplechase season was begun at Sandown Park on Oct. 26. The Park Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. E. Irish's Bedgrove. Sir W. Eden's Twelfth Lancer was second and Baron F. de Tuyll's Galoches third. The Norbiton Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mr. A. Barton's Plume. Lord Suffolk's Tiger II. was second and Mr. J. Montagu's Tarmac third.

The winners at Nottingham races on Oct. 28 were Bachlik, Uncle Sam IV. Heathstone, Etrick, Gold Brick, and Rebuke.

The Newmarket Houghton meeting was begun on Oct. 29. The Rutland Handicap was won by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lorenzo. Lord Cadogan's Marco Polo was second, and Lord Derby's Hair Trigger II third. The Limekiln Stakes was won by Mr. Duncombe's Junior. Tord Lonsdale's Eufrosina was second, and Mr. T. Baring's Mushroom third. The Old Nursery Stakes was won by Mr.C. Christenson's Auctioneering, the Criterion Stakes by Mr. B. F. Basset's Roseworthy, the Trial Seeling Plate by Mr. R. S. Sievier's Butcher Bird, and the Fordham Walter Handicap by Mr. S. B. Joel's Polish.

The King was present at Newmarket on Oct. 30. The Cambridgeshire was won by Mr. L. Winan's Adam Bede: Mr. J. San Miguel's La Boheme II. was second, and Mr. G. Edwarde's Drimmore third. The New Nursery Plate was won by Mr. Prentice's Dun drum Mr. Whitney's Ladasinefilly was second, and Lord H. de Walden's Playman third. The Scarborough Stakes was won by Sir R. W. Griffiths Hosh, a Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Corso, and the Moulton Stakes by Mr. J. B. Joel's Golden Sun.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Medina," Captain F. B. S. Notley, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, brought 525 passengers, among whom were the following :—Sir L. and Lady Jenkins, Sir J. Begbie, Sir Henry and Lady Procter, Sir C. and Miss Thomson, Sir F. Croft, the Hon. Mr. H. and Mrs. Greaves, The Hon. Mr. B. Mitter, Captain the Hon. A. Annesley, Prince Mahajit Singh, Surgeon-General Hathaway, Mr. Justice Stephen, the Hon. Sir R. Harington, Mr. Justice Fletcher and the Hon. Mr. R. McLeod. His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala has also come out by the Medina. Salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Judges of the High Courts of India.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Oct. 28, Sir J. D. Rees, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is competent to remove a judge of a High Court in India, on the ground of incompetency or misconduct, or whether the procedure of an address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament obtains in respect of such a judge, as it does in regard to a judge of the High Court of Judicature in the United Kingdom.

Mr. H. Baker: Judges of the Indian High Courts, by statutory provision, hold office during his Majesty's pleasure. It would, therefore, be within the competence of the Secretary of State to offer advice to his Majesty if there seemed to be good reason. The procedure of an Address from both Houses is not applicable.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Reddy asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether with regard to the two professorial appointments at the Medical College, Bombay, and which are the subject of much controversy in the medical profession in India, he will inform the House whether one of this appointments is reserved for the military medical service and that the claims for equality of treatment by Indian medical men have been set aside; whether the emoluments and restrictions as regards private practice are the same in each case; if not why preferential treatment is reserved to one of the appointments; and whether he will lay the correspondence with reference to these appointments upon the table.

Mr. H. Baker: It has not yet been decided whether the two posts in question should be created or, in the event of their creation, in what way or under what conditions they should be filled. There are no papers which could at present be conveniently laid.

ATTACKS ON INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Government of India to the effect that the attacks made on Indian officials in connection with the case of the Khan of Hotimardan were base and cowardly in character.

Mr. H. Baker: If the honourable member will read the papers that have been presented, he will find that the Secretary of State in Council has publicly expressed his agreement with the conclusions of the Government of India.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

Mr. Macnamara informed Sir J. Rees that the future composition of the East India Squadron was engaging the attention of the Admiralty.

PERSIAN GULF CONCESSIONS.

Sir D. J. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what steps, if any, had been taken to occupy the now neutral zone north of the Persian Gulf with concessions so as to ensure to British commerce that which was actually within its sphere.

Mr. Acland, who replied, said: His Majesty's Government are not themselves seeking to obtain any concessions in Persia, but they will, of course, support where feasible and desirable applications made by British subjects for concessions outside the Russian sphere in Persia. The only new concession at present being applied for is that for a railway from Mohammerah to Khoremmabad.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Fell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would state what was the present position of the construction of the Baghdad Railway; how much had been constructed; and how much was at present under construction.

Sir E. Grey: The first sections from Konia and Kishla, a distance of some 150 miles, are already open to traffic, and six months ago a section of ninety miles, which embraces the existing Adana-Mersina line, was opened from Dorak to Mamouret. Between these two sections of 150 miles and ninety miles there lies the portion of the line where the tunnels will amount in the aggregate to over twenty miles in length; work here is in progress, but it is not anticipated that it will be completed in under three years. I understand that the work of surveying has been completed as far as Baghdad, and that work is in progress at various points between Baghdad and the Taurus range.

INDIAN FINANCIAL MATTERS.

On Tuesday, Oct. 29 Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount of the cash balance of the Government of India, irrespective of the sums belonging to the gold standard reserve, held in England at the present time; and how they are employed.

Mr. H. Baker, who replied, said:—On the evening of the 22nd inst. the figures were: Cash at the Bank of England, £632,372; loans at short notice to approved borrowers on security, £6,600,000 on deposits with leading London banks, £3,350,000;; total, £9,582,372.

Mr. R. Gwynne: Will the hon. gentleman answer the last par. of the question, and give the names of the banks and firms who had the use of this money?

Mr. Baker: I have not that information at the moment. I will get it.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will state what profit, if any, from the coinage of new rupees has been available for addition to the gold standard reserve since March 31, 1912; what is the present amount of the reserve; and to what extent it is held in England in sterling securities and gold respectively.

Mr. H. Baker said the amount added to the gold standard reserve since March 31,1912, was £620,000. The reserve was now made up as follows: Rupees held in India, £2,453,330; sterling securities (at market price, as valued on Oct. 14, 1912), £15,852,132; cash in England, lent at short notice, £1,234,458; total, £19,539,920. In accordance with the new arrangements, of which the House was recently informed, about £200,000 would shortly be set aside in gold on account of interest received on investments.

Mr. R. Gwynne: Did not the Fowler Commission recommend that the whole of the securities should be held in gold? To what extent have the securities depreciated during the last two years?

Mr. Baker: I am afraid I cannot answer that without notice.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If there has been any coinage of new rupees from purchased silver since March 31, 1912; what, if any, purchases of silver have been made by or on behalf of the Government of India since that date and at what prices, and through what agencies or firms they have been made.

Mr. Baker replied that 31,400,000 new rupees had been coined from purchased silver since March 31, 1912. The silver had been purchased through Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. It would not be in the public interest to state the amount at the present time, but the Secretary of State would be glad to supply the information later if it was asked for.

Mr. R. Gwynne: Has silver ever been purchased by the Government of India before from the firm mentioned?

Mr. Baker: No, it has not.

Col. Yate: Was not bullion always purchased by the Bank of England before?

Mr. Baker said he could not answer that without having notice.

THE E. I. R. ENGINEERS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the fact has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India that, while the pay of the engineers of the Public Works Department and of the police has been augmented in recent years, the pay of the East Indian Railway engineers, despite increased responsibility, remains what it was in the early days of the Indian railway system, while the pay of the subordinate staff of the Indian railways has been increased; and whether, having regard to the claims of the East Indian Railway engineers to a higher scale of pay in accordance with the arrangements made in this respect for the raising of the pay of officials in other departments, the Secretary of State will take steps to secure this concession and thus remove a grievance.

Mr. H. Baker: The salaries of these officers are fixed by the East Indian Railway Company, subject to the final sanction of the Railway Board. Questions relating to them have been recently considered by the Railway Board, who are of opinion that no increase is called for. The Secretary of State does not propose to take any action in the matter.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Sir H. Carlile asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was his intention, in the event of the financial houses forming the body known as the Six Powers Group deciding to renew their understanding or agreement at the end of the year, that the Foreign Office should continue to support that group in its action relative to the financing of China; or whether he would inform the English section of the Six Powers Group that they would not be supported by the Foreign Office to the detriment of other English financiers who might be willing to undertake Chinese business.

Sir E. Grey: I am not aware that the agreement between the Six Powers Group is likely to lapse at the end of the year, but in any case the policy of his Majesty's Government in the matter of Chinese loans has been clearly defined since the House met, and I have nothing to add to the answers which I have already given on this subject. With regard to the second part of the question, the hon. member will be aware from the correspondence which has just been published that a condition of the support given by his Majesty's Government to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was that the British group should be expanded. The promise of support to the Six Powers Group applied to the period of negotiation, and issue of the reorganisation loan.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, Oct. 30, Mr. Leach asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he can state what steps the Government are taking to stamp out plague in India, which last year caused 842,000 deaths, and which has, during the last sixteen years, swept away 8,000,000 victims.

Mr. H. Baker: The Plague Investigation Commission is continuing its valuable labours, and in the light of its discoveries and of past experience preventive and remedial measures are being steadily pursued. They include the destruction of rats, the provision of special hopitals and travelling dispensaries, preventive inoculation, the purification of plague-infected sites, and the general sanitary improvement of urban and rural areas. Plague mortality during the present year is much less than in the corresponding portion of 1911.

INDIAN COTTON.

Mr. Leach asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will inform the House what number of bales of cotton were grown in India in the last year for which the Government has a record; and what percentage of such cotton was used in India.

Mr. H. Baker: The Indian cotton crop of the year 1911-12, is estimated at about 4,000,000 bales. The Indian consumption of raw cotton in mills and handlooms, excluding imported cotton, is estimated to amount to rather less than 2,000,000 bales.

COLONIAL SECRETARYSHIP OF CEYLON.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether his attention has been drawn to the appointment of Mr. Stubbs, a junior first-class clerk in the Colonial Office, to the Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon, on a salary of £3,000 a year; whether he is aware that Mr. Stubbs has little more than twelve years' service, and though he became a first-class clerk less than two years ago he is now ousting an officiating Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, who has been in the Ceylon Civil Service, since Mr. Stubbs was one year old; whether his attention has been called to the allegation that it pays men better now to join the Home Civil Service than either the Indian or Colonial Civil Service; whether, in order to maintain the high reputation hitherto enjoyed by the Colonial Civil Service, and to give confidence to those in it and to those now preparing to enter for it that their careers are not in future to be blasted by being superseded by men far their juniors serving in the Home Civil Service, he will lay down the rule that any transfer from the Home Service to the Colonial Service is to be balanced by a transfer back from the Colonial Service to the Home Service, and that he will thus transfer a man in the present case from the Colonial Service to fill a vacancy caused by Mr. Stubbs's promotion among the first-class clerks in the Colonial Office and also take steps to see that the officiating Colonial Secretary of thirty-five year's service in Ceylon, is compensated by promotion elsewhere for his supersession; and will he say whether Mr. Stubbs had any special claim to this promotion beyond the fact that he went to Hong Kong to inquire into the revision of Civil Service salaries, and has since helped to edit the Colonial Office List.

Mr. Harcourt: My selection for this very difficult and responsible post was made after a careful review of the merits of officers already in the Colonial service, and I am unable to admit that the appointment involves injustice or hardship to any one, whether within or without the colony. The Colonial Secretaryship in Ceylon has not been filled by promotion in the colony for fifty years, and while one of the higher local officials is of course generally appointed to act as Colonial Secretary in the absence of that officer, it is well known that such acting service gives no claim to the substantive post. Mr. Subbs's special qualification for the office is that for over twelve years he has served with marked ability in the department of the Colonial Office which deals with the affairs of Ceylon. As regards the third and fourth questions of the hon. and gallant member, if he studies the rules governing admission to the Home Civil Service, he will find that his suggestion is impracticable.

Col. Yate: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the senior officers in the Colonial service are in absolute despair owing to the way in which they are treated?

Mr. Harcourt: No, sir; I am aware that that feeling is not held in the Colonial service.

TIBET.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: If he will state what is the position in Tibet as regards the practical maintenance of Chinese suzerainty.

Mr. H. Baker: The present position appears to be that the ex-Amban Len is on his way from Lhasa to India, and that the Chinese Government have appointed the general officer commanding their troops at Lhasa to be Amban in his place. The general, with a portion of his troops, has accordingly declined to leave Lhasa under the agreement recently concluded with the Tibetan Government whereby all Chinese officials and soldiers were to leave Tibet at once; and the Tibetans, regarding this refusal as a breach of the agreement, are holding him besieged in the Tengyeling monastery.

Mr. Acland informed Sir H. Carlile, that the Chinese Government had not made any reply to the recent British memorandum regarding Tibet.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Mr. Fell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If certain Bengal agitators are holding seditious meetings among the Mahomedans in India, and trying to stir up hatred among them against the Government for alleged want of sympathy with the Turkish Government; and if the Government is taking any steps to extinguish this Swadeshi movement.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State has noticed certain statements in the Press on the subject, but they are not confirmed by any official information.

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ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Medina," Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Medina" with the English mails of the 1st instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Acland, Mr P D
Acland, Mrs
Anderson, Miss E C
Armstrong, Mr C F
Acrapalk, Mr W L R
Barnell, Mr W G and Mrs
Beddy, Mr E S G, Mrs, child and ayah
Bonnerjee, Mrs R C 2 infants child nurse and ayah
Braitwaite, Miss M
Bell, Lt.-Col R M
Bardalogne, Mr G C
Benton, Mr G W
Briscoe, Mr W
Bromley, Mr R E
Burne, Mr A N
Bostock, Mr E
Bowles, Mrs C W
Clarke, Capt A S, Mrs and inft
Cheshire, Miss
Carew, Miss B
Candler, Mrs O M
Curtess, Lt O O
Chichester, Mrs R B
Chisholm, Mr D
Chisholm, Mrs D S and C
Clark, Miss A S
Cuthbert, Miss
Campbell, Mrs P A
Coulton, Mr G H
Danby, Mr C J
Dunn, Mr G O and Mrs
Donaldson, Mr R
Farebrother, Mr F H
Fallon, Miss
Forbes, Mrs, infr., and nurse
Fawcett, Mrs L
Farebrother, Mr F H
Glaister, Miss
Gregory, Mr J R
Humphrey, Maj G J P
Higby, Miss
Helpman, Miss R
Handyside, Miss
Hulton, Mr G T
Hulton, Miss R
Innes, Mr J O
John, Mr W R
Jeffreys, Mr R C
King, Mr H. G. and Mrs
Kensington, Mrs
Kensington, Miss W, Miss F
King Miss N
Kennedy, Mr M T
Kippin. Miss K
Long, Mr H W
Lowson, Miss
Lyall Grant, Mr D
Lang, Miss
Landall, Mrs and Miss
Lloyd, Miss
Laird, Mrs
Macpherson, Maj J D G and Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr D
Macall, Capt H C
Mrs Ogilvy's nurse (Miss McCall)
Mrs Lawree's maid, (Miss L Peters)
Malone, Miss L E
Malan, Mrs W de M, nurse and infr
Melton, Mr B H, and Mrs
Millington, Miss R
McEarvel, Miss K
Nettlefield, Mr H G
Penrose, Mrs and infr
Parsey, Miss
Payne, Miss F
Polwhele, Mrs J A
Pringle, Mr J
Pilditch, Mr D
Perrott, Mr A F
Pott, Miss
Phillips, Mr A A
Peel, Mrs A, Miss A K Mr A R
Reynolds, Miss
Reed, Miss W
Robinson, Mr E C
Reed, Mrs and child
Rowley, Mr W J D
Southby, Mrs A R J
Smith, Miss E.,M.
Symons, Miss B
Smith, Mr J. A. H
Sanderson, Mr R W
Stock, Mrs C G
Smith, Mr N P A
Tranchell, Lt H G
Todd, Miss
Thorne, Miss D
Willis, Mrs infr and child
Ward, Major A and Mrs
Wood, Mrs W M F, nurse and infr
Watson, Mrs C A
Wardrop, Capt H S
Wilson, Revd R and Mrs
Veitch, Miss
Walker, Mr R, Mrs and infr
Warren, Mr A
Wilson, Miss E M
Whittaker, Miss W

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Acland, Mr P D
Allen, Mr A L
Alexander, Mrs A V
Albassier, Mr A and Mrs
Aviragnet, Mrs
Alexander, Mr R D T
Alston, Mr C R
Bunbury, Capt G
Bliss, Major J A
Boteler, Mr R
Barham, Revd C M Mrs
Begbie, Sir J
Ball, Mr B S
Brown, Lt-Col E H, Mrs E H and Miss
Bennett, Capt J S
Bell, Mr W D B and Mrs
Barrow, Mr R L
Barratt, Col H J.
Bloch, Mrs L
Beynon, Col W G L and Mrs
Bristome, Mrs
Bulkley, Mrs W W
Bonnerjee, Mr R C
Bird, Mr L N
Brooke, Mr W J G and Mrs
Basch, Mr A
Barrett, Mr C
Chadwick, Mr S J
Charles, Mr F R S Mrs and infant
Chaterjee, Capt
Castle, Mrs R C
Corbyn, Maj E C and Mrs
Craik, Mr W R
Chsperss, Mr A and Mrs
Critchley, Mrs C H M
Campbell, Lt W N M
Coltart, Mr H F
Clark, Mr R N
Cripps, Lt H H
Cox, Mrs M T
Churchill, Capt W M and Mrs
Clark, Mr R N
Cockill, Mr H
Cresswell, Mr E C H
Crosfield, Mrs A J
Clark, Miss M M
Dejan, Madame
Drake Brockman, Mr D H
Das, Mr S R, Mrs, infant child and nurse
deHoxar, Mr A R
Davar, Mr A F
Drysdale, Miss
Drummond, Mr J G
Dawson, Maj W D
Dobbin, Mr F K
Denning, Mr H
Duckworth, Mr W C
Dalgleigh, Miss
Dawson, Mrs
Elles, Mr E H
Ellon, Mrs S G
Elton, Mrs C J
Edwards, Mr W H and Mrs
Fletcher, Hon Mr J
Farrer, Miss
Freeman, Miss O
Fraser, Mr T S
Jones, Mr C H and Mrs
Jacob, Lt F B W
Jesekson, Mr G C
Kipalani, Mr H K
Lucas, Lt.-Col F G
Lawrie, Mr P B and Mrs
Lillington Maj, W E S
Lucas, Lt A C N
Lloyd Jones, Lt-Col J
Lesch, Mr A J
Lee, Mr E
Lamping, Mr F
Lawrie, Mr H M
Long, Maji W J
Liversidge, Miss
Lyon, Mr J
Mackie, Capt R, Mrs, and infant
Myers, Mr D B and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr R W, Mrs, and maid
Mason, Mr M and Mrs
Mawe, Mr F H, Mrs Miss K and Miss G
Macintyre, Mrs M
McMullen, Capt C N
MacLeod, Lt D K
Mair, Mrs A
Meikle, Mr H G W
Marshawa, Mrs and infant
Montgomery, Mrs G C
Murray, Mr R D, Mr K D
Marsden, Mr E
McGann, Col F J, and Mr
Meldrum, Mr D
Muronsky, Mr L
Moffatt, Mr A
MacLeod, Mr C
Mullick, Mrs B K
Mrs C Hall's Nurse
Macaren, Mr C
Mason, Mr H W T
Meare, Mr C
Mitter, Mr D L, Hon B C
Neriman, Capt C W
Nash, Mr G
Neuman, Mr C W
Nettell, Mrs
Norton, Mr H B
Ogilvy, Mr L W and Mrs
Orr, Mr J F child, and nurse
Pattmann, Mr H A
Procter. Mr S and Lady
Pipe-Wolferstan, Mr H H and Mrs
Pallont, Mr T E
Phillip, Mr F E and Mrs
Quin, Mrs H O nurse and infant
Reed, Capt C
Reid, Dr S and Mrs
Reynolds, Mr J
Randle, Miss
Rawlins, Mr F K, Mrs and child
Roger, Mr J W
Robinson, Miss A E
Robinson, Mr T H and Mr T F
Ritchie, Mrs D H W
Symons. Mr J L
Swan, Mr T and Mrs
Scott, Mrs
Smyth, Mr V
Stuart, Mr S A M
Senhor, Mr S P and Mis
Simpson, Mrs J C
Sore, Rev T E T
Stanley, Capt E H B Mrs, child and ayah
Sneyd, Mr G S
Stevenson, Miss E M
Sinclair, Mr J and Mrs
Salisbury, Capt R
Sills, Mr W
Sells, Mrs
Tabor, Mr F S and Mrs
Tod, Mr A M and Mrs
Thomson, Sir C, Miss and maid
Thompson, Mrs T
Thaker, Mrs, 2 children and governess
Thurscheim, Miss H
Trantharot, Mr M
Vincent M V O. Mr F H and Mrs
Warden, Mr F N, and Mrs
Warburnton, Mrs H
Williamson, Mr O S
Watson, Miss
Widdington, Mrs, maid and Major B
Wilson, Mr E W
Walpert, Mr M
Weber, Mr H G and Mrs
Wardle, Mr J E
Wolff, Mr W
Zefferti, Mr E L D

MARCHION S. S. TALICARNE.

Alston, Capt R C W
Adie T C S, Mr W T
Annesley, Capt Hon C A
Brown, Mr C and Mrs
Brookes, Mrs
Byrne, Mr W F
Borleau, Mr C
Batho, Mr W T
Banks, Mr W
Croset, Mr M
Dadabhoy, Mr J R
Dalal Mrs D M
Gudi, Mr N
Gillett, Mr B G and Mrs
Gayer, Mr W A
Gayer, Mr T S
Gnapp, Mr G C
Howell, Lt G B
Harding, Mr W B
Halthaway, Sur-Gen H
Jackli, Mr E
John, Mr A M
Kisch, Miss M H
Lennox Cunningham Maj H M
Landah, Mrs and Miss
Lloyd, Major J H
Lawrie, Mr H J
Mellor, Miss
Prince, Mahejit Singh
Robb, Mr W
Reed, Mr V G
Smith, Mr M S
Schmidt, Gur Mrs T F
Spink, Mr and Mrs
Sheppard, Capt G A S
Vahonmi, Mr A E
Wohlarb, Mr F
Welsh, Dr I

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Anderson. Mr C E L
Cuthbert, Mr W
Chapman, Mr E P
Gabriel, Mr V
Harrington, Hon Sir R
Lawrie, Mr J M
McLeod, Hon Norman
Macdonald, Mr W
McKenzie, Mr G
Macdonald, Mr P J
Montcath, Mr T H
Provot, Mr F A
Rose, Mr G P
Stephen, Justice H L
Spalding, Capt W B
Stark, Mr G A
Wood, Mr F P B

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Annandale, Dr N and child
Calvocaressi, Mr J
Sassoon, Mr M A, Mrs
Stanley, Mr W H
Wyness, Mr J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Brown, Maj F B Mrs and infr.
Beatson, Mrs E B
Hargreaves, Mr C A
Savile, Maj A R C Mrs and child
Sexton, Capt E G and Mrs
Whitehouse, Mr W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bradshaw, Mr W J
Blois-Johnson, Maj J S
Carlatt Maj J S
Keatinge, Mrs
Mackenzie, Capt C F
Mann, Mr A
Shand, Mr G F B and Mrs
Watson, Mr C H

BRINDSI TO KARACHI.

Gray, Mr H W
Stevenson, Mr H W

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Gray, Mr G
Zeri, Mr A

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia" Nov- 16

The P and O Co's mail steamer "Arabia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe, with the following passengers :—

Alexander, Mr A
Annett, Mr H E
Barnes, Mrs O M, child and infant
Beatson Bell, Maj J, Mrs, Miss, child, infant and nurse
Bell, Mr B E
Blathwayt, Mr and Mrs C H
Burton. Mrs B E B
Cain, Revd J
Capria, Mr H J A
Carruthers, Col H St C
Cogswell, Mr M J
Combar, Mr E Philip
Cornorphan, Mr N
Curremelli, Mr D P
Douglas Green, Mr and Mrs C
Durnford, Mr C E
Erwin, Mr and Mrs F C
Forster, Mr and Mrs J B
Foster, Mr W
Gayer, Mr G W
Geddes. Mr A
Gibbs Capt., Mrs W, maid and chauffeur
Grant, Maj W O
Grezo, Mr A G
Habib, Mr A
Halcrow, Mr W T
Harrar, Mr and Mrs W
Hathaway, Mr and Mrs W
Henriques, Mr C
Hillard, Mr
Hunt-Cooke, Dr E
Huggins, Capt C G D
Husain, Dr S M
Irwin, Mr P C
Izat, Mrs J F
Jackson, Dr A
Kent, Mr, Mrs R J and child
Khan, Mr Mahomed Farid-ud-din
Lawrence, Miss
Lawrence, Mr B
Lees, Mr J V E
Loveland, Miss E S
Macnab, Mrs, Allan, child and nurse
Marsden, Mr Y
Mason, Mr Kenneth
Nailer. Mr W J F
Nicolson, Maj and Mrs W H
Ottley, Maj and Mrs W J infant and nurse
Pirrie, Mrs A E and child
Pereira, Mr E D
Ray, Mr and Mrs R L
Rieu, Mrs J L
Roberts, Miss
Robertson-Glasgow, Mrs A W
Rost, Major E R
Rawlins, Mr
Rosenthal, Mr, Mrs A M and maid
Sanders, Mr A
Sargon, Mrs Cecil F
Sargon, Miss
Sargon, Master
Sawtell, Rev W A
Seton-Kerr, Mr H W
Simpson, Mr C G
Starck, Mrs
Stubbs, Mrs J
Sutherland, Mr
Thorpe, Mr A F
Todhunter, Miss
Venkayiah, Mr P J
Waterfield, Mr S S
Wetherall, Miss
Whalley, Mr F S
Wright, Mr J C child and infant
Wyman, Mr G Mrs and two infants
Wilson, Mr J S
Winter, Mr J

Per s. s. "Leopolis," Nov. 16.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice "via" intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Leopolis to day from the Victoria Dock No. 3. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 8 at 12 Noon sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 10 a m sharp :—

Alexander, Mr W
Anthony, Mr A
Ashby, Miss
Carreras, Mr E P
Cousins, Capt A F
Dinshaw, Mr and Mrs C, and child
Freyesleben, Mr F
Glesonnow, Mr A
Haig, Lt-Col and Mrs T W
Kaunduiya, Mr A H
Kaunderling, Miss C
Maw, Mr W N
Metcalfe, Mr E T
Molony, Miss M
Nolan, Mr and Mrs T B and 2 children
Pennycook, Mr D
Robertson, Miss
Storr, Major and Mrs L
Thomson, Miss L
Urquhart, Capt K F M
Vakil, Mr and Mrs K F
White, Capt H P M
Whelan Mr, Mrs, child and infant

Colonel Falcon (retired), of the 53rd Sikhs has offered his services to the salvation army and has been accepted. He has been given the Indian name of Qurban (sacrifice), and is assisting Major Johnson at the new Jayabad Criminal Settlement in the United Provinces.

The Kabul Darbar has ordered that registers of recruiting shall be accurately kept. One man in eight is liable to military service, but there have been numerous evasions. Measures are now being taken to ensure a full supply of recruits. Demands of the Afghan-troops in Jellalabad and Asmar districts for an increase of pay have not yet been complied with. The Amir has caused it to be made known that the question of pay throughout the army is to be taken up shortly.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. Notley R. N. R; arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails. a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3.159 tons, Captain C. Frisins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Africa S. N. Co's steamer Abydos, 1940 tons, Captain H.W. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Virginia. 2789 tons, Captain T. C. Morgan, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The steamer Boveric, 2841 tons, Captain V. Harper, will sail to-day for New York Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Leopolis, 2352 tons Captain P. Badessich will sail to-day for Trieste &c, with general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Otto Sverdrup 2292 tons, Captain H Michelson arrived in harbour yesterday from Welagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra 2149 tons Captain N. Obersich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr C W Shearme ....R I M Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 15.

Arabia.....4098 Palmer.... London...15-11...P & O Co
Abydos.....2740 Thomson .....Bo & A S N Co
Barron Ardrossan. ....2775 Reid.....K Nixon & Co
Barala.....1939 Butler ..Persian Gulf...M M & Co
Banca.....3794 Poter ...Calcutta ...N F...P & O Co
Baron Cowdor.....2764 Fullerton .....T M & Co
Baroda.....1899 Penny .....M M & Co
Cleopatra.....2149 Obersich.....A L S N Co
Gymerlo.....2598 Cusmack .....B N Lang
Highland Monarch ...2545 Dalziel ..Dunkirk...T M& Co
Hild..... 719 Salvesen...Bangkok...F F C & Co
Harfield .....2245 Churchill....Garston.....23-11... S Smidt & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Ks Ernant .....4779 Jones .....T M & Co
Kyfels.....3159 Frisins ....W & A Graham & Co
Lightning .....2121 Walsh .....Calcutta ..M M & Co
Medina.....6679 Nottey.....London ...30-11... P & O Co
Naderi.....1168 Hughes.....N F.....N F..... Bo & P S N Co
Otto Sverdurp.....2292 Michelson..... .....
Penang.....286 Olsin .....M M & Co
Patiala .....1929 Bamber...Calcutta ...M M & Co
River Forth.....2883 Stevens..... ....W & A G & Co
Ranvik.....3382 Berggrun..... .....T M & Co
Sarada.....3400 Alton .. ...Galle...18-11...M M & Co
Umtali.....1697 Clarke .....S Smidt & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macinnes	2418	McLean	...	Madras	16-11 ... J F & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	...	Karachi	17-11 ... J Finlay & Co
DkE Axenfels	2733	Thulen	...	Calcutta	... W & A G & Co
F Umta	3492	Bobb	...	...	... M M & Co
F Urlana	3383	Pratt	...	Mauritius	18-11 ... M M & Co
H Mansuri.	2042	Gore	...	Aden	19-11 ... B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	...	Kobe, &c	16-11 ... N Y Kaisha
M Delta	4780	Martin	...	Shanghai	4-12 ... P & O Co
N Baron Innerdale	2140	Allish	...	Manchester	23-11 T Morrison & Co
O Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	...	Durban	19-11 ... A Strandes & Co
P City of Glasgow	4112	Finlay	...	K'chi	17-11 ... K N & Co
Q Naseri	912	Murch	...	Maculla	18-11 ... Bo & P S N Co
Urlana	3383	Pratt	...	Mauritius	14 11 ... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kobistan	2319	Owen	...	Hamburg	18-11 ... M M & Co
3 Rheinfels	3523	Kuckens	...	Hamberg	17-11 ... W & A G & Co
4 Boverio	2841	Harper	...	Philadelphia	16-11 W & A G & Co
5 Mattra	2985	Carey	...	Rangoon	21-11 ... M M & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini	...	Genoa	16-11 ... R Line
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	...	Chittagong	18-11 ... J Finlay & Co
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich	...	Trieste	16-11 ... A Lloyd S N Co
9 Cornwall	3954	Howell	...	Antwerp	23-11 ... W & A G & Co
10&11 Elysia	3924	Coverley	...	Liverpool	21-11 ... W & A G & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	..	Shanghai	2-01 ... P & O Co
15 Lockeley Hall	2299	Crawford	...	L'pool	23-11 ... K Nixon & Co
16 Wardha	2552	Counock	..	Genoa	7-12 ... M M & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Besching	...	...	Repairing ... J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hoosein	...	Mangalore	15-11 Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	...	N F...N F	...Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	..	Bhavnagar	16-11 Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	...	K'chi	16-11 ... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Medina	Notley	London, Oct 25
	Kybfels	Frisins	Karachi, Nov 12
	Abydos	Thomson	Calcutta Nov 5
	Otto Sverdrup	Michelson	D'ora Bay Oct 27
	Cleopatra	Cherich	Trieste, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Linga	Manley	Karachi
	Virginia	Morgan	Philadelphia
	Clan Macinares	McLean	Negapatam
	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Boveric, Harper for Philadelphia.
" Leopolis, Badessich for Trieste, etc.

The steamer Kyfels began to load yesterday for Hamburg etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler left Mombasa for Bombay on the 13th instant via Lamu. The same Co's steamer Somali arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday via Lamu.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd Nov. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,94,000	Rs. 3,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,48,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	205	370	4	579
For previous 17 weeks of half year	31,45,573	51,22,438	76,110	83,44,121
Total for 18 week	33,39,573	54,72,438	80,110	88,92,121
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,20,149	3,21,314	8,483	5,49,946
Per mile of Ry...	233	340	9	582
Total to corresponding date...	33,38,387	51,98,512	84,119	86,21,018

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,946
Increase to date..... " 2,71,103

NOTICE.

OWING to a burst on the TANSA MAIN in Supari Bagh Road which is being repaired as quickly as possible, pressure of water will be low throughout the City TO-MORROW morning.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th November 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SOONABAI widow of NAOROJI RUSTOMJI Dumasia of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, mortgage, charge lien, lease, easement, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the firewood shed or godown standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay containing by admeasurement 302 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 27 Collector's New No. 189 old Survey No. 10 New Survey No. 106 and Assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward Co. No. 1996 Street No. 143 Girgaum Road and bounded as follows i. e. on or towards the the North by the property of Tribhowandas Mangaldas, on or towards the South by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bajwandiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of the said Tribhowandas Mangaldas and on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the vendor.—Dated this 15th day of November 1912.

BICKNELL, MEEWANJI, ROMER & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BONESETTING.

A SPECIALITY.

TO seek relief for your fractured, dislocated or sprained limbs, and to avoid permanent crippling, you should neither go to the General Practitioners nor to quack bonesetters, but to the Specialist,

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA,
SPECIALIST BONESETTER,
Orthopaedic Hall, Gaiety Building,
Opp. Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE. Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MUSIC IN CHEAP BOOK FORM

At Rs. 1-14 each.

52. Soprano Songs.
70. Mezzo Soprano Songs.
67. Contralto Songs.
54. Baritone Songs.
59. Basso Songs.
Beethoven's Songs.
Mendelssohn's Songs.
Modern Ballads.
Mozart's Songs.
Rubinstein's Songs.
Schumarin's Songs.
Schuberts Songs.
Songs of England 3 Vols.
Songs of France.
Songs of Ireland.
Songs of Scotland.
Songs of Germany.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 16th Nov. 1912.

GROW OLD GRACEFULLY.

"Why cannot a woman grow old gracefully as a man? is a question a woman only may ask and a woman only dare answer. Miss Lillie Hamilton French asks the question and endeavours to answer it in the "Century." The time-worn phrase "A man is only as old as he feels and a woman as old as she looks" is really at the bottom of it. "The only vulgar thing you do" said one New York lady to another, "is to tell how old you are. Nowadays nothing is old except furniture and bric-a-brac." So off went the cap and paint and powder came in. Included in the bric-a-brac, presumably, are the few genuine old ladies still left to us. Miss French candidly admits that she only knows one. "Indoors her hair is covered by white lace, and outdoors by a bonnet that tied under her chin, frames a face shining with wisdom and serenity. To my mind, no young maiden is more beautiful . . . the sweet mouth, the thoughtful brow and the lines that years of laughter have left lingering just under the eyelids." But of ought-to-be-old ladies the writer knows many. One she recalls. We cannot recall many in India, for at fifty—calculating the wife at five years younger than her husband—all have gone, or most of them when their husbands go under the age rule. Miss French's friend, is, after nearly half a century, so well preserved in colour and outline that seen in her chiffons across the room, she conveys every semblance of dewy freshness. But the dismay that follows on a nearer approach is like bending to inhale a sweet fragrance and discovering yourself deceived by an embalmed rose, its decay arrested, but its perfume and vitality gone." Another object for pity is "that portly person, the dull substance of whose flesh has been gripped in a merciless hold by the straight front, then covered by a single garment that, when pulled into shape, suggests a balloon anchored by her feet. The hair is dyed and adorned with jewels, while the touched-up cheeks mock at lips that no art can make lyrical with gladness again." More even than this individual is that blithesome person with "the figure of a girl" who is so pleased to be told that one thought her the younger sister of her own grown-up sons. That unfortunate phrase is declared to have tempted half the middle-aged women in the world into wearing dresses hardly proper for self-respecting debutantes. "As for the hats she affects, with their farcical forms and fantastic adornments, Savanarola himself would have found his store of invective taxed had he had such creations to assail. What a glorious bonfire, too, they would have made in his day."

Only a brave man, thinks Miss French, would dare to lecture the would-be-youngs and tell them that lack of dignity in a young girl is a sorrow; in an old woman it is a crime. We go further and say that no "mere male" dare tell them that in their mad revels dignity has been lost; old age without dignity being more ghastly than childhood without mirth. Much less would a man dare to say that a woman is old at forty. It is a fact that one said to another "there is nothing for a woman of forty but the lethal chamber." That however was never repeated to one of the fair sex. They do not divine that every stage of development should have its own dignity, since each stage means the birth of new feelings and sanctities, to which demeanour unconsciously adapts itself. If they could how much more deserving of respect and admiration. But that is not the kind of admiration they desire. Mark, Miss French is writing of American ladies all the time. It is intense delight to a woman of forty to feel that she can attract a man between twenty and thirty. The most unnatural and unholy delight albeit, for more likely than not she is robbing a girl—perchance her own daughter—of a husband and reducing what might have been an estimable young man to a state of hopeless imbecility. If a woman at forty retains the esteem of her husband and her own children she is far more blessed than in the adulation of a dozen fatuous dandies who flutter round her. Does she ever wonder what her daughter thinks of her? Miss French fears not, but she has been at pains to enquire and the result is she writes; "Young people have, of course, their own points of view about the modern revels of the would-be-young. It seems to them a wild and silly carnival, where grey hair and wrinkles are masquerading in garments borrowed from themselves. 'They ought to know that everybody is laughing at them' is their comment." But, alas, they do not know it, and if by chance they hear it, beyond a momentary pang of sub-conscious shame, they feel nothing but a determination to put it out of mind. Not one of them dare strike against the tendency of the age, for says Miss French "that which often appeals to us, even in the frivolities we condemn, is the pluck displayed by those who are keeping up the fight, for middle life to women especially is a period full of shocks and surprises that only the valiant survive."

Realising that old ladies, as they were once known and revered, have irrevocably gone, the courageous writer asks; What is our new old lady going to be? She can be all things she pleases except one; she can never again suggest the promise of an April freshness. "Her stupidity lies in trying to reassume it, even with aigrettes in her hair, when the greater privilege is hers of remaining, as one poet puts it, 'The always June-bright creature of pure courage." She lacks the courage, because she lacks imagination. And by no other agency can the new old lady be a worthy successor of those other old ladies, whose disappearance is mourned. Imagination must be allowed to rule among them, too not only in matters concerning the grave issues of life, but in those pertaining to deportment and clothes. Miss French lives in hope that a saner, broader outlook of the whole subject will be had some day when proper adjustments have been made to changed conditions. But for this time is necessary. Meanwhile there is this to be said to those who are dreading middle age: "Old ladyhood is really one of the most comfortable and delightful of estates. Enter it frankly, with eyes open to facts, not regretting the things left behind, but rejoicing in those no man can take from you, and you will not want to be a girl again or envy your younger sisters their raiment and success. You can be an outlooker, they never can. You have fought your battles, they have theirs to win. You have established yourself in the world's opinion; everybody doubts their stability. You know life. They are still confused by the labyrinth of its unexpected turnings. For the first time in your life you will be nobody's rival. Jealousy, with its little sting cannot harm you, nor its indulgence poison your own springs and so the peace that comes with understanding will be yours."

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

"THE backwardness of Mahomedans in education has been a standing reproach against them for generations past," said the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy in the course of an address presented to Sir George Clarke at Poona, on Wednesday. The occasion was the laying of the foundation-stone of a new school which is to be erected at Yerrowda, and which will be an outcome of the benificence of the Currimbhoy family. The community is to be congratulated, and if, the presence at the ceremony of two or three huadred Mahomedans of standing may be regarded as evidence of awakened interest in an attempt to cut into the reproach of backwardness, we may take it that the ceremony at which His Excellency officiated marks a new epoch in Moslem affairs in this Presidency. There was much in Mr. Currimbhoy's address which should strike very deeply into the Moslem conscience. He pointed out that while poverty has had a good deal to do with the backwardness of the community, "there are many wealthy Mahomedan families to whom this excuse is not applicable, and whose sons have not progressed in the higher walks of education which they might have adopted." There is, of course a reason for this, and the reason is one which the English press in this country have not often commented upon through some delicacy of feeling. With this matter, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Currimbhoy was brave enough to deal. He stated that "the reason is that having amassed a fortune as traders and merchants without the aid of education, they are prone to the belief that education rather unfits a man for commercial pursuits and is, therefore, a hindrance, rather than a help from a pecuniary point of view. There is also," he said, "a conviction that the system of State education being necessary and irrevocably secular, is unsuited to boys of the Moslem faith." The first reason, we may add, is not peculiar to India. Fifty or a hundred years ago it was possible to discover in the great industrial and manufacturing centres of England many fine, sturdy and successful men of the people who, like Mr. Currimbhoy's co-religionists, felt that what was good enough for the father was good enough for the son. The result was that whole generations were deprived of the facilities which modern thought and education had made available. But the old order disappeared in due course, and it is not too much to say that what has been done for the descendants of the first captains of English industry—the conversion of a body of half-educated, if thoroughly honest, industrials into a community of polished and educated experts—can be done for the neglected sons and daughters of wealthy Indian Mahomedans. Mr. Currimbhoy's scheme has already been outlined and detailed completely, and it is unnecessary to say more than that it should commend itself to the earnest consideration of the leaders of the community. There is also this important fact, as was pointed out on Wednesday, that the donations made by the Currimbhoy family will not be sufficient to secure all that is wanted; and here is provided an opportunity for other wealthy men to co-operate in a splendid movement begun so generously and opportunely.

THE FRACAS IN THE COMMONS.

IN the absence of more definite information than that forthcoming in our cables, people will be asking who has intervened between the turbulent forces in the House of Commons. That there have been weighty influences at work in behalf of peace there can be no doubt; and to many the presence of Lord Knollys at the meeting between the Speaker and the Prime Minister at the former's house will present a certain suggestion. But whatever may be the truth of the matter we think it is pretty certain that we shall have no repetition, for the present at any rate, of the humiliating scenes which transpired in the House on Wednesday. The Speaker has made suggestions, and these are to be considered, Mr. Asquith having given indications of reasonableness by stating that it is the particular wish of the Government in nowise to break the continuity of the traditions of the House. We are told that the Opposition regards the course adopted as "a great victory for them," and to some extent it is. But in these circumstances we think Mr. Bonar Law was guilty of considerable indiscretion in his subsequent speech at the Albert Hall, on the occasion, we presume, of the great—and first—national meeting of Liberal Unionists and Conservatives. A comparison has been drawn between the recent disturbance and the tremendous conflict in in the House 1893. The late Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who could always be relied upon for fair history, once described the fracas in a letter to his friend, Mrs. Campbell Praed, as follows:—"There was such a tumult that no one seems quite able to say who struck the first blow, but the concurrence of testimony seems to point to Colonel Saunderson as the beginner. At all events, he was in the melee, hitting out and being hit. The whole thing was scandalous, shameful, sickening—an unspeakable degradation to the English Parliament. I saw but little of it personally, for I was actually beginning this letter in one of the division lobbies when I heard the clamour of the riot, and rushed to find out what was going on. I am writing now in the same division lobby, and in the next chair to me is Gladstone himself scratching off a letter with all the energy of a young lover writing to his sweetheart. . . . I have had quite a friendly talk with Saunderson. He says he didn't begin the fight; that it was begun by two English members; that in self-defence he hit out, and struck by accident an Irish member; that the Irish member struck back, as is indeed the custom of the country; and that he, (Colonel Saunderson, got the worst of it."

THE INDIA OFFICE CONTROVERSY.

WHATEVER the faults of the Upper House may be it is not given to brawling. If we want a study in polite debate we have it ready-made in the brief report Reuter has cabled of the discussion in the Lords on the controversy just now raging round the question of India Office Finance. After Lord Inchcape had "raised the question of the silver purchases," Lord Swaythling, head of the firm of Montagu and Company and brother of the Under Secretary of State for India, made a statement in which he stated how the silver orders came to be placed and that Mr. Montagu had never had any but the slightest transaction with the firm. Lord Crewe followed corroborating Lord Swaythling and defending his colleague. Lord Curzon replied for the Opposition and while he declared that "so far as Mr. Montagu was concerned nobody for a moment believed him guilty of anything unworthy of the highest standard of British public life," contrived in a few words to convey an expression of the disagreement of the party he represents with the policy, as it was enunciated, of Lord Crewe. But there does not appear to have been a word spoken which could jar the most fastidious and susceptible nature, and what is equally or, perhaps, more important nothing was lost by the moderation displayed. The burly champions of Government by and for the people who, a few months ago, spent weeks in vituperative abuse of the House of Peers, and all its works, may we consider go to that same augean stable and there learn a lesson in polite manners and expeditious work. Whether Lord Crewe and Lord Swaythling have vindicated wholly the interests they sought respectively to defend is another matter. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that their statements of fact in regard to the various deals in silver not only were not denied, but so sturdy a champion for regular financial method as Lord Cromer declared that he thought in view of the Indian silver ring the action of the India Office was justified.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Maloja" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of November 14th.

THE *Pioneer* says that the date of the first meeting of the Islington Commission at Bombay, will probably be the 8th January.

HELIO messages have been received in Sadiya from Lieutenant Morshed's Survey Party from Hill-Mayu, and with the fine weather now prevailing it is expected that be will have no difficulty in fixing the surrounding heights.

THE annual report of the Indian Society of Oriental Art shows that the institution is in sound financial condition with a credit balance of Rs. 8,246 and a membership of 66, one less than last year. Mr. Abanindronath Tagore has become the president in place of Mr. Justice Holmwood and Mr. Blount, vice-president.

THE Madras Department of Agriculture have issued an interesting leaflet on the bud rot of palmyra in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, with a view to letting cultivators know more about the disease so that they may know how to deal with it. It is by Mr. W. McRae, Madras Mycologist, and includes some excellent coloured illustrations.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TURKISH DEBACLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

If the news received to-day via Sofia from the seat of war in Thrace be true it would seem that the ever-victorious Bulgars have administered the fatal blow to their enemy. England in common with the rest of the world is staggered by the completeness and swiftness with which the great Ottoman Power has been overcome by the "small states" as they were contemptuously described in Constantinople on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities. Henceforth no one will be inclined to dispute the claim of the Bulgars to be regarded as the Japs of the Continent, while their brave allies, the Serbs and the Greeks have rehabilitated themselves in the eyes of Europe and put all the military experts to confusion. What are the causes of the unexpected Ottoman debacle? According to the *Times* the present plight of the Turks is partly found in the blighting influence of Abdul Hamid, though in some quarters there is a disposition to think that if he had not been dethroned his country might not now be *in extremis*. By certain people he is blamed, because the Krupp guns have proved no match for the French cannon. We are told that he always prohibited drill with the full ammunition, because he thought the rebellious soldiers might use the Krupps against the Palace. Possibly this may help to soothe the wounded *amour propre* of Germany, though surely there has been sufficient time since the Hamidian regime came to a close for the Turkish gunners to be properly instructed. We hear of a private message received in London which states that the cause of the Turkish defeats, not only at Kirk Killisse but elsewhere, is the use of smokeless powde by the allies in all their operations. Do not the Turks use smokeless powder? If not why not? It looks as if the Turks held the "small states" in such contempt that the military authorities of the Porte disdained to make themselves acquainted with the conditions of the military forces of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece.

The following reflections on the situation by Sir George Birdwood will be read with interest:

"I fear that the doom of the Turks is sealed; and that their Empire alike in Asia and Europe has passed away; they being left in Europe only in Constantinople and in Asia in Anatolia, if not restricted to Bithynia simply as the nominal guardians of the Bosphorus. Russia and Austria may permit of the aggrandizement of Montenegro, and Servia and Bulgaria and Greece, out of Turkish territory in Europe, even up to the walls of Constantinople, but neither will allow of Constantinople falling into the hands of any other European state, but one or other of themselves. Even Germany will be with them in this. But Russia and Austria and Germany and France will all have to be compensated for leaving Constantinople in the hands of the Turks, and I fear this points to serious encroachments on the territories of the Turks in Asia Minor; and that is what I mean by assuming that if Adrianople has fallen to the Bulgarians and their allies, the end of Turkey is upon us, and heavily upon England in especial. The pity, the tragedy of it is, that it has been wrought by themselves; as all the tragedies of great Empires have ever been. The unrestful "European educated" Young Turks by an act of military treachery, which in its very inspiration and inception was foredoomed to fail, violently seized possession of the Empire before they knew what to do with it, taking it out of the hands of one of the wisest and strongest-handed diplomatists of Europe, and from the first they have utterly mismanaged it as only a parcel of conceited school and college prize-boys could have done. They could not even keep up the administration of the police, and customs; and for nearly two years past the whole country has been overrun with bandits and the murdering of Christians has been widespread—without ever as yet culminating in a wholesale massacre. This led to the wretched little Christian states of the Balkans pressing for the reforms Turkey bound herself nearly a generation ago to introduce; and through her continuing to postpone them to the formation of the 'Balkan League,' and the present war—for which alas, the 'Young Turks' had made not a single effectual preparation—it has been a walk-over so far, and, excepting the Bulgarians, by men who may possibly be individually as brave fellows as the Turks but who cannot be classed as soldiers in any professional sense of the word as understood in France and Germany, and England. The only thing to the credit of the Turks in the war is that they have fought and died bravely; that is, the "Old Turks" have, for even in this detail the "Young Turks" would seem, from their shooting each other for cowardice, to have painfully played false to the great fame of their race in history for courage, and every characteristic of personal worth. They have lived all their lives in the open denial of God; and now 'He goeth not forth with their armies, and maketh them to turn their backs on their enemies,' and be a shame to their best friends. They say it is fate; but it is fate brought by their own misdeeds upon themselves.

"And the matter does not rest between the Danube and the Euphrates. The Arabs have never accepted the Sultan of Turkey as the true Caliph of Islam, and no Muslim of orthodox learning and true devoutness can; and they will see their opportunity in the impending dramatic catastrophe, and in all probability seize it, and reinstate the Caliphate in the tribe of the Coreesh and the person of the Sheriff of Mecca: and it is high time that our Government here at home, and in India, began to keep this possible and indeed probable contingency in view. Here, the Government is obviously preparing for the eventuality of some sudden pounce upon Constantinople by the Balkan League, which would bring Austria and Russia and France and Germany, and ourselves also, into the disastrous scramble for its recovery: but, considering our position of advantage in Egypt and Cyprus, the question of the future of the Caliphate is the more important one for ourselves. But from the first, it has all been a most sinister fate for which there has been none else to blame than the "Young Turk"—of Paris, and Berlin, and London. It is he who, after all others had failed, has at last turned the Old Turk, "bag and baggage" out of Thrace and Macedonia and Illyria and Epirus and possibly Stamboul.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIA OFFICE.

I cannot conceive why the Prime Minister should have consented to allow the India Office to be practically unrepresented throughout the autumn sittings of the House of Commons. I venture to think that such a thing could not have happened in the case of any other department and Mr. Asquith ought to be called to account for sanctioning, as he must have done, Mr. Montagu's visit to India while Parliament was in Session. Mr. Montagu should have been given the alternative of postponing his trip to a more convenient season or resigning his Under-Secretaryship. One feels sorry for poor Mr. Harold Baker who is acting as a sor of *locum tenens* so far as reading out the answers prepared for him at the India Office. He is naturally entirely at sea if asked even the most simple of questions. I almost think that if he were asked whether the India Office is situated in Whitehall or Whitechapel he would have to ask for notice before he could reply. I am not surprised that Sir J. D. Rees has been moved to frame a question on this scandal, for it is a scandal. He is to ask Mr. Asquith in a few days whether he will consider the advisability of arranging that the India Office shall have some separate representation during the remainder of the session in the House," seeing that no means exist except by questions of bringing any matter connected with Indian administrations before Parliament." There is one and only one other occupant of the Treasury Bench who has had official connections with the Indian department. Mr. Hobhouse, who as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—I believe that is the post he now fills—cannot be overworked. When the late Lord Dufferin occupied the same office he was given so many odd jobs that he once described himself as maid-of-all-work to the Government of which he was a member. Perhaps as Mr. Hobhouse is now in the Cabinet it would be *infra dig* or contrary to precedent for him to act for a mere Under-Secretary.

Mr. Montagu's absence at any time would be inconvenient and it is particularly so at present when a very determined campaign against the India Office has been entered upon in the House of Commons and the Press. Mr. Rupert Gwynne is taking the lead in Parliament and according to the *Morning Post* he will be supported in his quest for further information if necessary by the leaders of the Unionist Party. With regard to the wider question of the use made of the Indian surplus balances in this country, it is an old story, but the facts disclosed respecting the employments of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., to purchase silver for the Government of India, came as a surprise to the public generally and has created a very bad impression. The critics of the Government disavow any reflection upon the honour of Mr. Montagu and one of them, the *Morning Post* suggests that he may not even have known of the transaction in the first instance. I think this is very likely if, as I have always understood, such arrangements were entirely under the control of the financial members of Council. According to the *Morning Post* many Liberals as well as Conservatives take the view that if the terms for the purchase made with the firm of which Lord Swaythling is the head were more advantageous to the State than could have been produced elsewhere it was "bad in the public interest" to employ them while Mr. Montagu was Under-Secretary of State for India. Whether it was "bad in the public interest" or not, it was certainly an indiscretion for which it is difficult to think of any justification. The *Daily Mail* in a leading article headed "Curiosities of Indian Finance", says: "In view of Indian criticism something more than an explanation of these transactions is required." Of course the *Mail* is referring to the charges relating to the extent and use of the surpluses. The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells its readers that only an Edmund Burke could do full justice to the magnitude of the scandals of India Office finance. "The venality of the Nabobs of an earlier era, the evils of Tammany Hall, the revelations of Radical rapacity in other directions in recent years, all become insignificant when compared with the vast and impudent perversities which have been organised in Whitehall in the last six or seven years." If this is only half true the sooner the leaders of the Opposition call for an enquiry the better. The *Westminster Gazette* this afternoon breaks the silence of the Ministerial organs and agrees with the view expressed in the *Times'* leading article of to-day as to the need of a thorough investigation. The *Westminster* adds: "As to the personal charges in themselves against Ministers these also must be cleared up. We do not for a moment believe that there is anything in them but as in the Marconi case the public are entitled to all the facts, which, once known, will, we are confident, prick the bubbles now being so industriously and maliciously blown."

MR. S. P. SINHA.

The successful luncheon given at Frascati's on Saturday in honour of Mr. S. P. Sinha, ex-Law Member of Council, was presided over by Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, of the India Council, who referred to the distinguished guest as a shining example to the young Indians who were flocking to London in increasing numbers to qualify for the Bar. Mr. Baig is not one of those who would discourage Indian students from completing their education in England and other Western countries. The breadth of view and the wider outlook of life, which are necessary for those who hope in the future to take a part in the government of India, cannot be submitted, it will readily be granted, without crossing the *kala pani*. He wondered whether a Sinha could have been produced under Indian conditions only and whether his activities would have found so wide a scope without his Western training. Mr. Sinha in his reply gave his young friends present some excellent advice. For example, he deprecated and quite rightly the "great tendency amongst them all to jump off at the top—to begin with high politics without going through the necessary preliminary stages." In short he suggested that it would be more useful if instead of aiming at the higher politics they tried to acquaint themselves with English methods of local self-government, to find out how we make our houses and streets and how we keep them clean.

Mr. Sinha seemed to think that his advice to Indian students, not to bother their heads too much about politics during their stay in England, might not be altogether palatable to some of his hearers. However that may be there were those present who would not appreciate the desire he expressed that they should make more use of the facilities for social intercourse afforded by the house in Cromwell-road. There are some Indians in London who not only boycott the Indian centre but are even agitating for its abolition as a useless expenditure. They have issued the following:—

NOTICE.

This year there appeared in the issues of "India" dated the 20th Sept., and 27th Sept., respectively, two articles on "Indian Students in England," by Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. The writer's main contention, in the second of his two articles, is that the official view taken of the success of the "Central Bureau of Information," situate at 21, Cromwell-road, London, is not justified and that there is another side to this official view.

This other side of the subject at issue indisputably represents the opinion of the vast majority of Indian students in whose interests the institution is alleged to have been set up at public expense which is continuously, and as the writer points out, needlessly on the increase.

The articles referred to, and the ensuing correspondence thereon which appeared in the issues of India, dated the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October, 1912, clearly show that the Bureau has failed to justify its existence and that consequently its maintenance at the cost of the Indian tax-payer is not warranted.

With regard to the operations of this institution there is general dissatisfaction amongst the Indians in England, but the people in India are in the dark as to the opinion of the former and the facts they possess. It is therefore desired and deemed necessary that those who support the views expressed by Mr. Aziz should hold a public meeting, which has been fixed for Monday, 4th Nov., 1912, at

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN DISPUTE.

MR. BENNETT BURLEIGH'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ADRIANOPLE OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Nov. 14.

The representatives of the Powers have received instructions regarding mediation, and have met to discuss the method of communicating with the Bulgarian Cabinet.

The Premier has replied to the Powers that he will submit Turkey's request to headquarters and to the Allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.

Hitherto there has been no reply to the Turkish application to Sofia for an armistice. Consequently rumours that an armistice has been arranged are unfounded.

RIEKA, Nov. 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister, in an audience with King Nicholas, protested against the Montenegrin operations against San Giovanni Di Medua and Alessio, which places had been reserved for an autonomous Albania. The King emphatically declined to accept the protest.

The Italian Minister subsequently made a similar representation. King Nicholas replied that Italy was acting contrary to its national interest if she persisted in the demand. All Europe recognised that the territorial *status quo* was gone, and Italy's engagements with Austria in regard to Albania consequently lapsed.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT CHATALJA.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Private reports have been received in Sofia, that the Bulgarians have penetrated the centre of the Chatalja lines and occupied Hadenkeui.

The Bulgarians attacked two outlying forts at Chatalja on the 11th inst. but the result is unknown. There has been no fighting since, but the battleship "Torgut Reis" yesterday afternoon, bombarded the Bulgarians at Djelebkeui, north of Derkos, inflicting losses.

It is announced that the condition of the lines at Chatalja is satisfactory. A second line of defence is being established.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Lieut. Wagener, telegraphing on the 14th inst., says that Bulgaria will not allow the Turkish overtures for peace to prevent her carrying on operations until after the Chatalja lines have been forced and the city entered by Bulgarian troops, in a manner similar to that in which the Germans entered Paris in 1871.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.

The commander of the cruiser "Hamidieh" reports that his squadron, at a range of from 7,500 to 7,900 metres compelled the Bulgarians at Chatalja, Dragonkeay, Dsermen, Tipeh and Djerahchiflik to retreat behind the heights with heavy losses.

AT ADRIANOPLE.

Fiercest Bombardment of the War.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, sends a description of the bombardment of Adrianople on Sunday night.

He says it was the most furious of the whole war, and there was no grander sight at Port Arthur. Hundreds of shells from all kinds of guns were bursting simultaneously like lightning flashes. The Turks attempted to reply, but were soon over-mastered by the tremendous strength and accuracy of the Bulgarians.

He describes the ammunition and supplies of the Bulgarians as abundant, there being tens of thousands of sheep and cattle in the fields round Adrianople, and convoys are arriving daily with fresh bread, plenty of groceries, vegetables, wine, tobacco and fire-wood.

The private soldier never had such a time in the Sudan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.

It is rumoured that Adrianople has fallen. Wireless communication with that place has ceased since noon on the 13th instant.

CHOLERA SCOURGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.

Cholera is rapidly spreading at Chatalja. There are over 500 cases daily, and the total is already over 6,000.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Constantinople, by an indirect route, dated the 12th. inst., says that cholera has attained alarming proportions. There are hundreds of cases among the troops, and it is stated that there are even more among the refugees, whom the authorities are dumping wholesale in towns on the coast and in the interior, without provision for feeding them.

Unnerving sights are to be seen at stations near Chatalja, the victims crawling along, or lying on, the permanent way, in every stage of infection.

There have been few cases among residents in the city so far.

BOMBARDMENT OF SKUTARI.

REIKA, Nov. 15.

After a lull due to the terrible weather, the Montenegrins have resumed the bombardment of Skutari. Infantry assaulted the fortifications at Bardanjolt, and drove out the Turks from the trenches.

A GREEK CAPTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Greeks have captured Metsovo, north-east of Janina. There was a desperate fight lasting eight hours.

ATHENS, Nov. 15.

The Greek Army, under the command of the Crown Prince, has left Salonika and is proceeding to Monastir.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The telegram from the Bulgarian General Todoroff, saying that Salonika was under King Ferdinand's sceptre, has provoked considerable feeling in Greece, which the semi-official Bulgarian papers have only partially succeeded in allaying.

ANOTHER BOMBAY MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay invited by the leading residents of New Nagpada will be held on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 9 p. m. (S. T.) at New Nagpada, 4th Peerkhan Lane, behind the Bellasis Road Mosque, to express sympathy with Turkey, and to take measures for aiding the wounded Turks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 15.

Some of the leading bankers and merchants of the station went about in a procession of carriages from house to house this morning, collecting funds in aid of the Turkish sick and wounded. The people seemed to be giving freely, Rs. 15,000 being collected in a short time.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The following cablegram in Persian has been received by the "Habbl Matin" from its special agent at Constantinople, on the 14th November at 5-30 a.m. :—

"Peace proposals unfounded. Armistice has been asked. The Turks attacked the Bulgarians both by land and sea and inflicted heavy loss, drove them out from the vicinity of Chatalja, and are now pursuing them."

A correspondent writes from Surat under yesterday's date :—

A large gathering of Mahomedans this afternoon offered prayers at the Khajadanashaeb Mosque for the success of the Turkish arms. The Hon. Mr. Sarda impressed on the assembly the blessings of British rule, which he hoped would endure, and wished the King-Emperor long life and prosperity. Sardar Musfar Hussankhan Moulvi Abdul Nalim supported the speaker, declaring loyalty to Britain was a firman of the Koran. The enthusiastic audience contributed Rs. 4,800 towards the Turkish Relief Fund.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

The Great Battle at Bunarhissar.

"CONTEMPT OF DEATH."

The following is the account written for the "Reicho post" (Vienna) by Lieut. Wagner, and was despatched from the Bulgarian Army Headquarters on October 31st at 7-30 p. m.

I have just returned to headquarters with a train of wounded, after spending three days at the front.

For three days and nights I have not been out of my clothes, and my poor horse could not move another step for sheer exhaustion.

The great final battle—the objective, dispositions and probable outcome of which I announced in my despatches of last week—entered on its decisive phase on Tuesday morning, when the left wing of the Bulgarians at Bunarhissar took the offensive with a mighty impetus.

The prelude to the final clash of arms was the murderous opening engagements, which on Monday resulted very favourably for the Bulgarians, especially on the right wing of Lole Burgas.

On the left wing, where the Bulgarian offensive started, the Turks, by taking the offensive from Serai by way of Viza against the Bulgarian left wing, had attempted to meet the danger threatening their line of retreat owing to the Bulgarian advance by way of Serai to Tchatalja.

The Turks had also already succeeded in driving back the advance body of the Bulgarians beyond Karagaederesi and Bunarhissar.

On Tuesday morning, when the mighty counter-attack of the Bulgarians was delivered against their right wing from the line running from Uzkub to Hadjifakli and the heights of Monastirdagh, the front ranks of the Turks were simply run down by the startling assault, executed with unparalleled elan.

Yet they succeeded in keeping up the fight by continually bringing up reserves. Here on this ground bitter frost fighting raged throughout the day. In the course of the fighting the Turkish main body degenerated into senseless masses without consistency or power of fighting.

TURKS DRIVEN OUT.

At the time the Bulgarian right wing attached the Turkish positions at Lule Burgas from Ekki Baba (to the west) and Yenikevi (to the south-east), and drove the Turks from their fortified positions on the Telan Dere, Ajvali Dere and Ergene River, back on Lule Burgas.

The Bulgarian infantry was splendidly supported by their artillery, which at the critical moments succeeded in holding down the Turks by an annihilating fire.

With the help of the guns, most of the Turkish positions were taken by assault with the bayonet; yet some Turkish positions were stormed and taken by the Bulgarian infantry without any preliminary action or support from their artillery.

The elan of the Bulgarian infantry, is as I have already said, unparalleled, and like the tactical achievements resulting from it, surpasses all that one could have believed possible in this respect.

The Bulgarian infantry, without the least concession to the scruples of modern tactics, applies its battle cry of "Na Nos" ("Now for the knife") to the conditions of reality—that is to say to its tactics.

Four hundred paces and still further from the enemy's lines, whole regiments rose like one man, and hurled themselves one solid charging mass on the enemy, without halting, still firing, and despising all cover.

Every man of the Bulgarian infantry literally thirsts to get at the Turk with his knife or with his bayonet, and the officers were powerless against his bursting frenzy. All attempt to hold the troops in leash were fruitless.

One regiment that had not yet been ordered up to the firing line, but was held in line formation as reserves, hurled itself on the enemy solely on the order of a sergeant which rose above the cries of battle. The men did not await the officers' orders to halt and lie down.

The same spirit fills the breasts of the newly-formed reserves of the third line, who go into battle in civilian clothes with cartridge belts girded about them, and armed with Mannlicher rifles and bayonets. The mountain districts particularly furnish regiments, the men of which of all ages are unequalled in toughness, reliability and soldierly enthusiasm.

JUDICIOUS LEADERSHIP.

The Bulgarian Army and regimental leaders, supported by an officers' corps of recognised excellence, adapted themselves with a wide measure of understanding to this spirit of the men. They did not feel compelled to damp the ardour of the Bulgarian common soldier by exaggeratedly methodical leader ship; they only sought to give it a suitable and in general a collective direction.

Tuesday's fierce engagements had resulted successfully for the Bulgarians both at Bunarhissar and Lule Burgas; yet they had struck no decisive blow, for the Turks had brought up the whole of their reserve to hold the Bulgarian advance in check.

Early on Wednesday morning strong Bulgarian forces had been brought up by forced marches from the corps investing Adrianople. The Bulgarians then advanced to make an attempt to break through the centre of the enemy's position.

The Bulgarian attack fell partly on the Turkish troops drawn up in the forest region south of the road from Kirk Kilisse to Viza and partly on the Turks' entrenched positions north-west of Lule Burgas.

After heavy forest fighting and continually repeated Murderous bayonet assaults, the Bulgarians succeeded by midday in breaking through the Turkish position, and, in co-operation with the attack delivered simultaneously at Lule Burgas, in rolling up the whole of the Turkish wing.

Here in the early hours of the afternoon began the general retreat on the line Lule Burgas-Bederkese along the railway and in the direction of Tchorlu. The Bulgarians immediately took up the pursuit in this quarter. They continued to press the enemy with extraordinary energy throughout the night.

The result was that the Turkish retreat degenerated into a wild flight. The Turkish troops on this wing were totally dispersed.

At the same time, on their own left wing south-west of Bunarhissar, the Bulgarians had completely enveloped the Turks from the north-east. When dawn broke to-day the decisive attack upon the right flank of the Turks was delivered from the line Uran-Beilih-Viza.

Heavily shaken by the fighting which had gone before, the Turkish troops could not withstand the overwhelming flank attack of the Bulgarians, abandoning their line of retreat by way of Serai. The almost totally disbanded masses of the Turks retired in disorder by way of Congara and Topoikoei, in a direction south on Tchorlu.

Here also the Bulgarians took up the pursuit immediately with energy. By a parallel movement, and a continual, out-flanking movement along the Turks' main line of communications by way of Serai, Tatarkeui and Tcherkesskeui, they sought to cut off the enemy's retreat to the Tchatalja lines before Constantinople.

As the conditions are to-day, probably only fractions of the Turkish Army will get behind the Tchatalja lines, thus the plan of the Bulgarian Army commander to destroy the Turkish eastern army may be regarded as completely successful despite the counter measures with which Nazim Pasha sought to frustrate it.

The Turkish losses are enormous. Their line of retreat can be traced by a long trail of discarded weapons and objects of equipment, and, sad to say, also by burning villages and the bodies of massacred Christians.

The Bulgarians have captured numerous guns, many thousands of rifles, quantities of ammunition and two railway trains.

Jubilation prevails at headquarters. The army already sees itself at the gates of Constantinople—and it will get there.

The fighting in front of Adrianople, despite the Bulgarians' decision to abandon assault tactics has lost none of its former severity.

As on Wednesday morning, the Bulgarian siege batteries posted at Kaduikoei and on the heights began the bombardment of the Turkish works of Scheitan-Tabja Karagoez-Tabja and Hadirlik-Tabja belonging to the Tchatalja group on the north-west front of Adrianople.

The works are among the strongest of the entire fortress, are of modern construction and are relatively well armed. They have bomb-proof cement shelters, and some of them are reported to possess also steel roofs.

KEY OF THE FORTRESS.

What Taraboz is for Scutari, the Tchatalja group is for Adrianople—the key of the fortress. Their capture would bring about the fall of Adrianople, providing the fortress is not starved out.

The bombardment lasted for eight hours going on till 9-30 on Wednesday morning. Then it was resumed after an hour's interval. The effect of the Bulgarian guns was very considerable. The reply of the Turkish guns was ineffective.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian infantry advanced in the direction of Marash to the attack.

At the same time a strong detachment from Daidzaras and Chorekeui went forward against Karagach in this region, dominated by the Turkish works. Every tree has been stripped bare of leaves and branches.

The Turkish garrison, the strength of which is estimated at about 40,000 men, makes numerous sorties on this front. Since last night a fearful battle has been raging with varying success at the bridge over the River Maritza at Maresh. The Turks displayed extraordinary stubbornness. They continually brought up fresh forces and hurled them into the fight.

This is the most sanguinary battle which the Bulgarians have had to sustain before Adrianople. In this battle also the Bulgarian troops are displaying an admirable contempt of death. This is especially so in the case of the reserves of the Tenth and Eleventh Corps. In new uniforms, they have been brought up to replace the troops of the line sent to the Eastern Army, and are now for the first time under fire.

In the days preceding the decisive action, all troops that could be spared from before Adrianople were sent from the main army. Continuous files of fresh troops with artillery also passed through Mustapha Pasha, proceeding towards Adrianople.

Now that the Turkish main army is as good as destroyed, it is probable that the investment corps before Adrianople will be strengthened again, and the assault on the fortress continued with increased energy.

News has just been received that Demotika has been occupied by Bulgarians. By this move the Turkish forces there and at Uzunkopri are isolated, and communication between the country lying on either side of the Lower Maritza is interrupted.

CORRESPONDENTS' PLIGHT.

Harsh Treatment of Newspaper Men by Turks.

Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," in a letter dated Tchorlu, October 27 complains bitterly of the treatment of the war correspondents by Turkey. He says:

The thirty-six representatives of the principal newspapers of Europe, who are here to tell the world the story of the war from the Turkish side, are now practically prisoners in the camp of Abdullah Pasha.

Our position is serious and in grave violation of international law the Turks are detaining here by force men who are not in arms against them.

One of our number an English Press photographer disgusted at the brutality of his treatment by the military officials demanded his passport. It was arbitrarily refused him and he was threatened with arrest if he attempted to escape.

It is useless remaining here and we should all leave but that we are detained by force of arms.

"The representatives of the foreign newspapers are appealing to their respective Governments to rescue them from Turkish thraldom and restore them to liberty.

"I myself intend to break away, even if I am shot in the attempt.

"After wandering, about in a train for two days, we were ultimately brought here and dumped down forty miles from the front in a concentration camp, were we are treated as prisoners and closely guarded by the military.

"We are permitted to do nothing. We are forbidden to go beyond the narrow confines of the camp, and a cordon of sentries is drawn round us night and day. "The authorities explain that this is purely a measure of precaution to safeguard our lives against the soldiery.

"Some of our privileges are similar to those accorded to well-behaved convicts. For example, yesterday we were informed that we would be permitted to write to our wives and relatives twice weekly in French, the letters being submitted to the strictest censorship."

CEYLON EXCISE LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Harcourt, replying to Mr. Chappel, said he was not prepared to recommend that the Governor of Ceylon appoint a committee of enquiry to consider the new excise law before it came into force; but he was watching the situation and hoped to profit by experience when obtained.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest methdo of cooking.

INDIA OFFICE FINANCE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Swaythling Defends his Brother.

THE QUESTION OF THE SMALL-INTEREST LOANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Lords, Lord Inchcape raised the question of the silver purchases.

Lord Swaythling, replying to newspapers attacks on his firm, referred first to the charge that the firm had conspired with his brother, the Under-Secretary for India, to obtain orders for silver. Lord Swaythling declared that the firm had had no correspondence or communication with the Under-Secretary whatever. All orders came as explained by Mr. Harold Baker in the Commons on the 5th instant. His brother had not attended a single meeting of the Committee at which purchases of silver had been discussed, though he was entitled to attend. He had never had any conversation with his brother on Indian finance since Mr. Montagu had been Under-Secretary, except once in reference to the comparative failure of an Indian loan. He understood that his brother had nothing to do with the way in which Indian finance was arranged.

There were two reasons for employing his firm, Lord Swaythling continued. The first was that there were only four firms largely dealing in silver in London, and three of these were then acting for a ring in India which was rigging the silver market.

The second reason was the need for secrecy. His brother had never had any connection with the firm beyond having a few hundreds on deposit. He could only imagine that the attacks upon his firm and upon the Government of India were instigated by speculators who, having carried silver holdings for many months, and losing interest all through, were baulked of huge profits. It had been stated that all forms of tender of the Government of India contained an intimation that in case of the firms having partners in the Commons the latter must not attend there. He had never seen such a form, and had never made a tender to the Government of India in which such a clause appeared. It did not appear in their instructions.

LORD CREWE REPLIES TO ATTACKS.

Lord Crewe said that the attacks on the financial methods of the Indian Office were nothing new. Some of the attacks from India represented a kind of national *amour propre* and resentment that so much Indian financial business was conducted in London and not in India. Like all questions of *amour propre* it was difficult to argue such sentiment. Other attacks were largely by business circles in India and referred to the difference and favour which the India Office was alleged to show to City opinion and London business interests. Everything that Lord Swaythling had said regarding the silver purchases was completely accurate.

After referring to occasional great and rapid fluctuations in price, Lord Crewe described how speculators in India, acting perfectly within their rights and foreseeing the probable necessity of the Government of India making large purchases, had decided to drive up the price. He quoted Indian newspapers in support of this statement, and then repeated the substance of the explanations given in the Commons. The question remained, Lord Crewe continued, whether the relationship between Mr. Montagu and Lord Swaythling should have been a bar to a transaction of such real moment in saving money in India. The opinion of the Government was that the circumstances were so special and so difficult that it would have been unwise, on account of that relationship, to sacrifice that great advantage to the Government of India. As a matter of fact, Mr. Montagu had no more to do with the finance of the India Office than with the finance of the Panama Canal.

GOLD CURRENCY PROBLEM.

After reviewing the history of the question of a gold Mint for India, Lord Crewe said that so far as the minting of British coinage was concerned objections to having a branch of the Royal Mint in India were still present, but there was another plan, and if the Government of India favoured it, as it quite possibly might, he personally would assent to it. That plan was the minting in India of an Indian gold coin of the most convenient denomination, probably a ten-rupee piece. It was too early yet to say whether the Government of India would seriously contemplate such a plan, but it was Lord Crewe's opinion that such a Mint would get rid of the objections mentioned before, and to some extent satisfy Indian opinion. It was impossible to say how far gold coins would be used in India, but there were signs that the habit of hoarding gold was being, to a considerable extent, broken through. He thought he could confidently anticipate an increasing use of a gold currency, although it might be long before it became an habitual and favourite form of coin in the country at large.

EXPLAINING THE LOANS.

Dealing with loans from home balances Lord Crewe said it was easy to exaggerate the favour done to borrowing firms. He did not doubt that firms of such standing could get money anywhere else and it was ridiculous to depict them as being in some astonishing manner favoured by the Council of India producing hoards of money which they were unable to find elsewhere. It was true that the Government was about to keep five millions sterling in gold in England as an additional security, but he had for some time been anxious and he would not mind if the amount were increased.

With reference to the contention that the gold standard reserve ought to be kept in India, Lord Crewe did not think that anything substantial, from the Indian point of view, would be gained by keeping it there.

LORD CURZON AND MR. MONTAGU.

Lord Curzon said that Lord Swaythling was entirely justified in making his statement in order to allay the prevailing feeling of insecurity and apprehension which was almost an inevitable corollary of the secrecy and mystery attending the management of Indian finance in England. So far as Mr. Montagu was concerned nobody for a moment believed him guilty of anything unworthy of the highest standard of British public life; but from the point of view of prudence he did not agree with Lord Crewe's view that as they were saving hundreds of thousands for the Indian Government they might risk misapprehension. He did not think the risk justified the system of keeping large cash balances in London and lending millions at low interest. He thought that the fact of the rate being only 2½ per cent. was one which excited suspicion in India. The charge might be exaggerated and might even be unfounded, but it was most desirable that it should be met.

Lord Cromer thought that in view of the Indian silver ring the action of the India Office was justified, but he hoped that the question of cash balances was receiving Lord Crewe's attention.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

During his speech at the Albert Hall Lord Lansdowne referred to the Home Rule struggle and said that the Opposition would continue its endeavours to wreck the Home Rule Bill. If it passed, they intended to press that the Bill be submitted to the country, and thus prevent the degradation of the House of Commons and civil war in the United Kingdom.

TARIFF REFORM.

Unionists Willing to Specify Limits.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Speaking at the Albert Hall, Lord Lansdowne said as regarded Tariff Reform, they were ready to specify the limits, which they would not exceed without the further authorisation of the people. They would also undertake that the revenue from preferential duties should not be treated as ordinary duty, but should alleviate the burdens of the workers.

Mr. Bonar Law concurred, but said the first duty was to get rid of the Government of gamblers and adventurers who were landing the country in ruin.

LATER.

The Albert Hall demonstration was historic in so far that it was the first gathering of the fused wings of the party.

Extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed, Mr. Bonar Law being cheered for seven minutes.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the Government's Home Rule Policy, as being disastrous to Ireland and a danger to the Empire, and in favour of Tariff Reform, the repeal of the Parliament Act, the reconstruction of the House of Lords, the adoption of the referendum in cases of dead-lock, the amendment of the Insurance Act and a stronger Army and Navy standard.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Considerable Reduction in the Garrison.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely announced that the South African garrison would be reduced by two regiments of Cavalry, one brigade of Horse Artillery, one of Field Artillery, one field troop of Royal Engineers, and one battalion of Infantry.

ESPIONAGE.

Russian Captain Convicted in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.

The Russian Captain Kostevitch, who was arrested here on a charge of espionage, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in a fortress.

Captain Kostevitch had been living in Berlin for some months, ostensibly studying aviation in the interests of the Russian Ministry of War.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Satisfactory Interview with the Colonial Leaders.

PRETORIA, Nov. 15.

Mr. Gokhale had an interview, to-day, with General Botha, General Smuts and Mr. Fischer, lasting two hours. Mr. Gokhale declared afterwards that he was quite satisfied with the frank and full interchange of views on the position of Indians in South Africa. He was certain that both sides appreciated the Indian and European standpoint.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Lars Anderson, United States' Minister at Brussels, has been appointed Ambassador at Tokio.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The death is announced of the actress, Mrs. Lewis Waller.

UNREST ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

A Frontier correspondent states that Barbara Mullah, who recently appeared with a large following in the southern Mohmand country has gone back to Hada to consult with the successor of the celebrated Hada Mullah. It is reported that he intends returning with a larger force in order to coerce the Kamali Halimzai and other sections who receive allowances from the British Government.

There is said to be a good deal of fanatical preaching in the northern and Mohmand tracts at the present time, but the majority of the clans along the Peshawar border are unaffected by it.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Affairs in Khost would seem to be still in an unsatisfactory state though the Mangals are not yet again in open rebellion. According to news from Kabul, strong reinforcements are being sent to the Valley, where civil government is practically in abeyance.

SHIP'S OFFICER REWARDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

At the British India Marine Service Club this evening, the Royal Humane Society's medal was presented to Mr. T. T. Mardon, chief officer of the steamer "Querimba", who rescued a lascar from the hold of his ship which was filled with sulphur fumes after fumigation.

Mr. H. M. Monteath, senior partner of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., made the presentation.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Has His Majesty, the King, Intervened?

LORD KNOLLYS AND THE PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It transpires that after a meeting of Ministers in the House of Commons, yesterday evening, Lord Knollys conferred with Mr. Asquith at the Speaker's house. Afterwards the full Cabinet was summoned, but the meeting was ultimately postponed until to-day.

Upon the recommendation of the Speaker, who advised reflection with a view to finding a solution of the difficulty which is more in accordance with precedent than Mr. Asquith's motion and does not create a new precedent, the House has adjourned until Monday, Mr. Asquith stating that it was the particular wish of the Government in no wise to break the continuity of the traditions of the House.

The Opposition regard the course adopted as a great victory for them.

IN THE COMMONS.

The House was packed and in an excited state on meeting.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, who threw a book at Mr. Churchill last night, apologised for the action, which, he said, was entirely reprehensible. He regretted in the extreme his loss of temper.

Mr. Churchill accepted the explanation most cordially.

THE SPEAKER'S SUGGESTION.

The Speaker intimated then that he had a suggestion to make. Instantly there was a dead hush.

He said that nobody desired a repetition of last night. Mr. Asquith's proposal had evidently aroused very strong feeling, and he humbly suggested that a little further time for reflection would lead to a solution acceptable to all. He would indicate the procedure in a private consultation.

Mr. Asquith said he welcomed the spirit of the suggestion, and Mr. Bonar Law concurred.

MR. BONAR LAW SPEAKS.

At a Conservative demonstration at the Albert Hall, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not regret Wednesday's disturbance. He had not interfered to check it, and never would interfere in similar circumstances. Had the resolution been carried, the Commons would have been destroyed, and the Opposition would have shared the responsibility.

WILL THE PREMIER RESIGN?

LONDON, Nov. 15.

It is stated that Mr. Asquith is anxious to resign.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Address to Sir J. Meston by the U. P. Conference.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Sir James Meston received an address of welcome at Government House to-day from the United Provinces Congress Committee.

The address, which was read by the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, was enclosed in a handsome casket.

The address said that self-government for India within the British Empire was the ideal of the Congress, and loyal patriotism its creed. The Committee felt grateful for the constitutional reforms introduced during the last three years, but regretted that a more advanced constitutional form of government by council had not been introduced in the Provinces. They hoped that his Honour's regime would be signalised by the creation at an early date of an Executive Council with an Indian member on it.

The Committee also expressed its dissatisfaction at the regulations under the Councils, Act, and prayed that before the next elections they might be modified. It also hoped for the progressive development of local self-government, larger employment of Indians in the superior offices of the public service, extension of education, adoption of sanitary measures, and a favourable revision of the existing provincial settlement. The address was signed by the president, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madanmohan Malavyia, Nawab Sadiqalikhan of Lucknow, and other representative from various districts.

Sir James Meston replied very briefly. His Honour said that, in coming to greet him, the Committee had given token of their confidence. He remembered the inception of the Congress and the long period during which the attitude of the officials towards it was cold and distant; but those days of mutual distrust were over. His Honour pointed out that officials and Congress were all working together for the welfare of the Indian people, and if the objects of the Congress were pursued on constitutional lines they must command the esteem of Government. The methods of officials must be sometimes different from those of the Congress, but, whatever might be the differences, his Honour hoped that they would always be able to refer them to frank and unprejudiced considerations.

His Honour reserved his consideration of the points referred to in the address for other occasions, but briefly referred to the question of the Provincial Settlement. He said he would soon examine the expenditure and go into the question thoroughly before he asked for an increase.

The subjects of education and sanitation would receive his closest attention and sympathy.

In conclusion, his Honour said that they must all be fellow-workers for the welfare of India, and avoid misunderstandings, and discourage misrepresentations.

The members present were then introduced to his Honour.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. W. M. Garstin becomes Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. Frontier Province.

Major A. P. Trevor is posted as Political Agent, Bahrein.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

The following Majors are promoted Lt-Colonels:—Rickets, 15 Lancers; Tanner 127th Baluchis; Forster, 53rd Sikhs; Sangster, Supernumerary List; Stewart, 45th Sikhs; Jamison, 6th Infantry, and MacAndrew, 5th Cavalry.

2nd Lt. E. Wilbey, Infantry Branch, of Indian Army Reserve, resigns the service.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

State Banquet by Maharana of Udaipur.

LEADING RAJPUT CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Viceroy's Camp, UDAIPUR, Nov. 15.

His Highness the Maharana gave a state banquet last night in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Their Excellencies arrived by launch up the lake and where carried on tanjams to the entrance of the palace where they were received by the Maharajkumar in the unavoidable absence of the Maharana. The Maharajkumar did not go to the actual banquet but came afterwards with the principal Sardars and proposed the King's health. Afterwards the Resident read the speech and the Viceroy replied as follows :—

Maharaja Kunwar Sahib, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I rise in the first place to express my very hearty thanks to his Highness for his kind words of welcome to Lady Hardinge and to myself as the representative of his Imperial Majesty, for the unstinted hospitality which he has shown to us, and for the thought and care that has been devoted to our comfort and enjoyment.

I was profoundly concerned when a few days ago I received the first news of his Highness' indisposition, and for sometime I was in doubt whether it would not be more convenient to his Highness that I should defer my visit to Udaipur to a later occasion, but the gradual improvement in his Highness' health and his own strongly expressed desire that no alteration should be made in my plans finally decided me to adhere to my original intention. My visit has been shorn of its ceremonial but what I do most deeply regret is that I have unfortunately been deprived of the opportunity, to which I had been looking forward with so much pleasure, of renewing and cementing my friendship with his Highness for whom, as the leading chief in Rajputana, I have the highest esteem, by that personal intercourse for which occasions occur far too rarely with ruling chiefs in the full and uncessing activity of the life that falls to a Viceroy's lot.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

I need not assure his Highness that our stay in Mewar has been from first to last full of interest and the highest enjoyment. The beauties of nature with which this country is so richly endowed would appear to the most unappreciative—and the history of the State and the monuments of Chitor and at Udaipur must inspire reverence in anyone who can veneratebrave deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice performed by gallant men and noble ladies in the defence of their homes and their honour. The names of Bappa Rawal, the founder of his Highness' dynasty nearly 1,200 years ago, and of Rana Partap, his Highness' illustrious predecessor, are household words throughout India and are known even among many people who have never come to this great continent. They have raised high the name of Mewar and shed lustre on the Chief who sits upon its gadi. It is a pleasure and an honour to us to visit as guests the capital of a ruler with such traditions behind him and descended from such ancestors, and it is the more so to one who, representing his Imperial Majesty in India, knows that the relations between the paramount power and the Maharana of Udaipur have always been those of intimacy and friendship. His Highness' rupees bear the words "Dostinondon," and these coins bear witness throughout the State to the unity of interest and cordial feeling that has subsisted between the British Crown and the State of Mewar since the British power first came into relations with it. No cloud has marred their serenity, and it was a source of satisfaction to all, both English and Indian, that the seal was set to this friendship by the conferment by the King-Emperor on His Highness last year of the unparalleled honour of appointing him Ruling Chief-in-Waiting. This indicates that his Highness is selected to be at all times ready to place his sword at the King-Emperor's service. His Highness to his Imperial Majesty's and his own infinite regret, was prevented by serious illness from taking the prominent place assigned to him by the royal favour at the Coronation Durbar, and receiving at his Imperial Majesty's hands the decoration of G.C.I.E., but it must have been a satisfaction to his Majesty, as it was to H. H. the Maharana, to have had the opportunity of renewing their friendship formed on the occasion of King George's visit to Udaipur as Prince of Wales.

METHODS OF CONCILIATION.

Iam gratified to learn that His Highness shows his friendship and good feeling to the Government of India by extending to my Agent in Rajputana and to the Resident, my representative in Mewar, unfailing courtesy and consideration. I know that they for their part are sincere well-wishers of his Highness, and are at all times ready to assist him in initiating and completing any measure calculated to benefit his nobles or his humbler subjects. Last year his Highness marked his devotion to the Crown and his appreciation of the honours conferred on him by granting certain boons to his nobles and his peoples. That action was commendable not only for the loyal spirit that dictated it, but also for the objects selected as recipients of benevolence. For his Highness showed that he recognised that just as the power of the British Crown in India found its surest support in the allegiance of the feudatory Princes, so the Chiefs in their turn should rely mainly upon the devotion of their nobles, the Arrakan-i-Doulat or pillars of the State. Just as the King-Emperor selects the Princes of India as the recipients of his special favour so the Chiefs should conciliate an treat with special consideration their hereditary nobles. I spoke in Central India of the wisdom shown by the Durbars, in whose States opium is grown, in their hearty co-operation with the Government of India in the matter of the opium trade. I must take advantage of this opportunity to thank His Highness for his help in this same direction. He has given practical proof of the identity of the interests of this State with those of the Government and I desire to express our gratitude for his assistance. I wish also to add a word in appreciation of his Highness' resolve to contribute Imperial Service Troops for Imperial defence. It was a happy coincidence that the formation of the squadron was set on foot in the year marked by his Imperial Majesty's Coronation and by his visit to India. I am glad to learn that, although there are some deficiencies, progress is being made in their equipment and instruction under the guidance of a selected officer, and that the new lines are now ready, and especially that his Highness has decided that the squadron should be recruited entirely from the subjects of the Mewar State. I am confident that with such material they will be of service to you in time of peace, and a credit to the name of Mewar should trouble arise. His Highness has referred to the scheme, which her Excellency has so much at heart, for a Women's Medical College. She is most grateful to him for his sympathy which will give her courage in pushing it for

ward, and I should like to associate myself with her in thanking his Highness for his promise of support.

Lastly let me say that it has been a great pleasure to me, Maharaj Kunwar Sahib, to have made your acquaintance and that of some of his Highness's principal nobles. Owing to his Highness' unfortunate and deeply regretted indisposition, you have on various occasions acted as his representative, thus giving me opportunities of making your better acquaintance, and I shall always look back with pleasure to the happy and friendly relations that have been established between us. I wish to renew my thanks to his Highness for the opportunity he has given us of visiting his beautiful and renowned capital, and for all his great generosity and kindness to us.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the speedy recovery and long life of the Maharana, his Highness Sir Fateh Singh, and to the prosperity and continued renown of his famous State.

THE MERGUI TRIAL.

Orders in McCormick Case Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee yesterday concluded his remarks on the application before the Full Bench of the Chief Court, Rangoon, for revision of the order of the District Magistrate, Mergui, discharging Captain McCormick on a charge of rape. Counsel's arguments took up a good part of the day. He submitted that the petitioner, Fatima, had not obtained a proper hearing before Mr. Andrew, District Magistrate. McCormick had to explain how the girl was taken away. The theory was put forward by the defence that she was taken to the accused's house to be cured of a disease from which she was suffering. If that story were false, the motive assigned by McCormick for taking the girl away fell to the ground. McCormick had to account for the taking away of the girl at 7 on the night of the 15th of July, 1911. He had failed to give any reasonable explanation. It was pre-eminently for the jury to decide whether the case for the prosecution or for the defence was true. People of the petitioner's class, when they found that the District Magistrate was living in the house occupied by the accused, would naturally jump to the conclusion that the magistrate would side with the accused person. To show the extent of the magistrate's friendship with the accused, it was enough to say that after the magistrate had discharged the accused, he invited him to dinner to commemorate the success of his trial. The Court was asked to hold that a prima facie case had been made out for committal to the Sessions of the Chief Court.

Mr. Rutledge asked the Court if it wished to hear him on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Cowasjee submitted that Mr. Rutledge had no *locus standi* at this stage of the case, which was down only for admission.

The Court did not desire to hear Mr. Rutledge until it decided whether it was going to admit the petition.

SENGAL COUNCIL.

To be Located in Government House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The location of the Bengal Legislative Council, which is about to come into being, has been finally settled. The recommendation that accommodation should be found for the Council in the Foreign and Military offices on the Esplanade was not considered feasible. Government House has been deemed to be the most suitable place, and the Council will accordingly be housed in the old Council Chamber in the east wing which was opened during the closing years of Lord Minto's tenure of office.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, secretary to Indian Association, has sent the following message to the Viceroy :—

The Indian Association, in view of the strong feeling of disapointment evoked, appeals to his Excellency the Viceroy to allot one seat to the Municipalities, Chittagong division, at every election to the Bengal Legislative Council."

SIND MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Munificent Donation by the Khan of Talpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

The Commissioner in Sind announces that his Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakash Khan of Talpur, G. C. I. E., has, with the object of perpetuating the memory of his late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, and of encouraging higher education amongst the Mussalman community of Sind, placed in that official's hands the munificent endowment of Rs. 75,000 for the purpose of providing scholarships (to be known as King Edward Memorial Scholarships)tenable at the Sind Madresseh-Tul-Islam, and at approved colleges.

The scholarships are open to all Mahomedans born or domiciled in Sind.

The fund will be administered entirely by the Commissioner in Sind.

BAKR-ID IN CALCUTTA.

Police Precautions that May Prove Needless.

(FROM OUR CORRPSPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Calcutta Police authorities are taking extra precautions against rioting on the occasion of the coming Bakr-Id festival. Those parts of the city which were the scenes of disturbance in 1910, and previous years are being specially guarded and a strong force of armed and ordinary policemen are patrolling the streets day and night in the neighbourhood.

The Mahomedan leaders of Calcutta, however, are considering the question of stopping the cow-killing ceremony this year, the object, being to enlist the sympathies of the Hindus, so that they might subscribe to the Red Crescent Funds.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The members of the Sanitary Conference left this morning for Conjeeveram to inspect the water-works and filtration gallery there.

The Malaria Conference will commence sitting on Monday next.

LOST CURRENCY-NOTES.

Shortcomings of the Stopped Note List.

ITS ABOLITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The following resolution has been issued :—

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of the value to the public and to the police of the system maintained in Currency Offices of registering the numbers of notes reported lost and stolen.

Under the present orders "stopped note" lists are maintained in the case of currency-notes of the denomination of Rs. 50 and upwards. In the case of notes for Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, the numbers of the notes are removed from the list after the expiry of one year from the date of the stoppage, and in the case of notes of Rs. 1,000 the numbers are removed after three years.

The working of the system necessitates the maintenance of a detailed record of all transactions, and the checking of the notes tendered with the list of stopped notes for this reason not only entails considerable expense and trouble in Currency Offices, but also materially hampers the prompt disposal of work at the public counters, thereby causing general inconvenience.

The system is also open to criticism on account of the inconvenience and annoyance to which innocent holders of notes are liable to be subjected. The presenter of a stopped note is entitled by law to be paid, but if he be unknown to the officials in the Currency Office the result is generally that he finds himself in the hands of the police.

NO PREVENTIVE OR CLUE.

Looking at the matter from the police point of view, it is the general opinion that the present procedure is of very little use, either as a preventive of crime or as a means of detection.

As regards the prevention of crime it is extremely doubtful if would-be thieves are to any considerable extent prevented from stealing notes merely by the knowledge that encashment will be attended by risks owing to stoppage. The utility of the procedure now followed depends, in fact, largely on the assumption that recourse must be had to a Currency Office. There are ample facilities, however, for passing notes elsewhere; and either for this reason, or because the notes are presented before stoppage can be registered, it is a fact that a guilty person is very seldom discovered in a Currency Office.

As regards detection, if a stolen note happen to be brought to a Currency office by the thief himself, it is certain that he will give a false name and address. If the presenter has come by the note honestly the stoppped note system, it may be urged, enables the police to trace back possession to a guilty person. The prospect of success, however, in any such enquiry depends entirely on the practice of the public of registering the numbers of the notes passing through their hands, and there is evidence that this practice is being steadily abandoned, particularly since the universalisation of the Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 notes. It is clear, further, that the chain is likely to break down just at the point where evidence is most necessary, and a charge can be brought home to a guilty person only in those cases in which, in disposing of the note, he has been careless enough to frame evidence against himself.

The Goverment of India have come to the conclusion that the "stopped note" list does not afford adequate protection to the public, that it renders no material assistance to the police, that it tends to hamper in the case of currency-notes that free and unquestioned interchange, the ability for which is the desideratum of every medium of exchange ; and in any case that the benefits secured are not commensurate with the expense and trouble to which the Currency Department is put and the delay and inconvenience occasioned to the public.

The Chambers of Commerce who were consulted on the subject are generally in favour of the abolition of the system, and the Governor-General in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct its abolition forthwith.

REGISTERED PARCELS.

Postage Paid to be Entered on Receipts.

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

The Department of Commerce and Industry has replied to the joint representation made by the Chambers of Commerce in India asking that details of the weight and postage paid should be entered in the receipt given for registered parcels. The reply states that considerable difficulty would be felt in giving full effect to the proposal owing to the fact that the proportion of registered parcels to the total number of parcel post articles sent in this country is exceptionally large. In order, however, to meet the views of the Chambers, the Government of India has decided to enter in the receipts the amount of the postage paid in the case of registered parcels.

POLICEMAN SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 15.

Yesterday afternoon, Moulavi Mahmed Fazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, delivered judgment in the case brought by a village chaukidar, Gosaidas Mali, against Sub-Inspector Surendra Mohan Mitter for wrongful confinement and assault on complainant's refusing to prepare fireworks valued at Rs. 200 for Coronation festivities at Nawabgunga thana on an advance of Rs. 5.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of assault and fined him Rs. 10, and acquitted him of the other charge.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu visited the Government College, the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College, and the Foreman Christian College, Lahore, this morning, accompanied by Rev. Doctor Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

Local Governments have been addressed by the Government of India, in connection with the Royal Commission on the Indian Services, with a view to the examination of witnesses.

The tour programme of the Commission has not yet been definitely settled, but the original place of meeting may be in Madras, instead of Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

draw the attention of the public and the authorities to this important matter by passing the following resolution :—

That in the opinion of this meeting the Central Bureau of Information, situate at 21, Cromwell Road, London, S. W., in charge of an Educational Advisor for the Indian Students, has failed to establish any of the claims made on its behalf, and its maintenance, at continuously increasing public expense, for the alleged convenience of a very limited number of well-to-do Indians, is not justified, and that this meeting is of further opinion that Indian parents who may desire to have a guardian for their children studying in the United Kingdom should make their own arrangements ; and if such parents desire to have the services of an official, they alone must be charged for such services with a view to make his establishment self-supporting.

Here follow the names of the organizing Committee. The Chairman is Mr. J. M. Pareikh. barrister-at-law, the Vice-Chairman Mr. J. K. Roy, barrister-at-law ; the Secretaries Mr. R. L. Nandkeolyar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. S. Bashiruddin. The other members of the Committee are :—

E. Dalgado, M.A., (Oxon.) solicitor, S. N. Barral, M.A., M. Rahman, B.A., H. A. Talcherkar, B.A., G. S. Murhathy, M.A., T.O.M. Ali, B.A., S. C. Rao, B.A., A. Ghani Khan, M.A., M. Sadiq Hasan, B.A. Manohar Lall, B.A., (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law., S. A. Aziz, bar-at-law, G. N. Mathur, Sham Bahadur, S. A. Sami, D. K. Seofi, D. P. Servivastava, M. P. Singh, bar-at-law. S. Banerjee, B. A., A. C. Banerjee, C. M. Desai, B. J. Desai, V. S. Iyer, B.A., B.L., G. V. Kukday, G. S. Nagarkar, N. B. Nagarkar, K. H. D. Cecil, L. S. Pandit, R. S. Naidu, S. Jamil Hasan, H. A. Latif Sheikh, B.A., B.Sc., S. S. Alam, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.) bar-at-law, A. A. Khan, B.A., (Cantab), Debi Deyal Singh, S. M. Yehya, M. A., Hamid Asfar Ali Khan.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I read in the *Times* of Tuesday :—" The Treasury has vetoed an appointment by the Welsh Insurance Commissioners to the office of assistant secretary to the Commission. It is understood that the veto was exercised, because the person nominated does not speak Welsh." Perhaps if the Treasury and not India had to find money for salaries drawn by the staff of the India Office, it would have vetoed a recent much-discussed appointment because the person nominated does not speak Hindustani.

At a meeting of the British School at Athens on Tuesday it was reported that the war in the Balkans " had interrupted the researches at Kirk Kilisse." Naturally.

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Opening Ceremony Performed by Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, performed the opening ceremony of the Memon General Hospital, at Jakeria Musjid-street, a large Mahomedan gathering being present.

In commencing the proceedings, Dr. A. A. Gaya gave a brief history of the institution. He said that the idea of founding a general hospital for the Memon community had originated with the late Mr. Haji Esmail Gulamahomed, who was a well-known Memon merchant of Bombay. But before he could put his idea into practice death had snatched him away from their midst. His only son, Mr. Abdul Kader, however, fulfilled his late father's wishes by offering to give a sum of not less than Rs. 1,00,000 towards the endowment, a further sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the preliminary expenses, and to make a month's payment of not less than Rs. 1,500 towards the maintenance of the hospital till funds were available from other quarters.

At present the hospital occupied a rented building, which had been a dwelling-house, but at the first and earliest opportunity they hoped to erect a building of their own on a site healthier and more sanitary, in some good locality of the town, if funds would permit.

Their special and hearty thanks were due to Dr. H. J. Jan Mahomed, M. D. (London), F. R. C. S. (Eng.), and an able staff of medical men, who had rendered very valuable advice and assistance.

Dr. Gaya then called upon Mr. Edwardes to declare the hospital open.

Mr. Edwardes, in declaring the hospital open, said that he could assure them that he was more than pleased to have received an invitation to open the new hospital for the Memon community. For some time past the need of a hospital of its character had impressed itself upon his mind, particularly in reference to the medical treatment of the women of the community ; and acting on the representations of several Mahomedan friends he had made enquiries of some of his friends in the Indian Medical Service regarding the cost and maintenance of such an institution and was considering what step to take next when information reached him of Mr. Abdul Kader's philanthropic scheme. It was very gratifying to him to think that the much-needed hospital had been founded by the son of one who had been his friend and colleague on the Board of Trustees of the Mahomedan Girls' Orphanage. It was evident that the generous spirit of the father had been bequeathed unto his son, and in years to come the Memons of Bombay, and particularly the women and children, would bless the name of their benefactor. In view of its importance, he hoped that the richer members of the various "jamats" would support the institution with regular donations and subscriptions so that in course of time it might be possible to erect a permanent up to date building with increased accommodation. He could not conceive any object upon which they might more worthily expend a portion of their wealth. Meanwhile, thanks to Mr. Abdul Kader and the gentlemen who had so kindly volunteered their services, a sound start had been made, and it was with all good hopes for its future that he now declared the hospital open and wished the Memons of Bombay " God speed."

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Complaint by Merchants of Shikarpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce a joint letter was read, dated 29th October. 1912, signed by eight merchants of Shikarpur engaged in trade with Southern Persia, stating that their claims for compensation for losses still remained unsettled and that their goods were lying at Bunder Abbas owing to the roads to Kerman being still unsafe.

It was resolved that a copy of the joint letter be sent to the Government of India with a representation that vigorous and prompt action might be taken to protect British commercial interests in Southern Persia.

Our Bhawnagar correspondent writes:—At a special meeting of the Pattni Memorial Fund, invited by Mr. Nagarshet on Wednesday last and presided over by Mr. Prabhashanker Lakhia, it was unanimously resolved to hold a garden party during the ensuing marriage festivities, and present on behalf of the inhabitants of this state a congratulatory address to Dewan Saheb Pattni before he takes over charge of his new post. An influential working committee was appointed, with authority to spend about Rs. 2,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

Injured Parsee's Claim for Heavy Damages.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Yesterday again Mr. Justice Macleod's Court was crowded with eager listeners to the evidence connected with the fatal motor smash in which Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia, who had been made a cripple by the accident, sued the driver and owner of the motor, Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, for the recovery of Rs. 60,000 as damages.

Mr. Peter Arnot of Messrs. Begbie and Co. was the first witness examined on behalf of the plaintiff.

Witness said that he was returning from Nasik after the golf week on the 18th September. He remembered the Manmad express being stopped by Mr. Batliwala near a railway crossing. Mr. Batliwala said that there had been a motor-car accident and enquired if there was a doctor in the train. He also asked for volunteers to help the injured. The witness, Mr. Turner, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Coombes, and others alighted and went to the scene of accident. The party helped the injured into the train. Witness remembered Mr. Batliwala explaining to them at the Igatpuri station that the accident was due to his anxiety to pass the level-crossing before a train which was coming up and that in doing so he was not able to negotiate the corner. He also remembered the Mahomedan chauffeur blaming Mr. Batliwala. He saw the plaintiff lying on the field and remembered his calling Mr. Batliwala a "silly fellow" and blaming him for the accident.

In reply to Mr. Setalvad in his cross-examination, the witness said he had paid particular attention to what Mr. Batliwala was explaining to the company. It was quite possible for Mr. Batliwala to have seen the train coming up even if it were one mile distant from the level-crossing. He was certain hearing the Mahomedan chauffeur saying, several times in Hindustani, "both both jaldi gaya."

Mr. J. A. Cherry, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, said that on 18th September, 1910, he was returning by the Manmad express from Nasik, after the golf week. The train being stopped at the place of the accident, he saw Mr. Batliwala there with the damaged car. He heard the motoring party talk about the accident. They said that Mr. Batliwala was driving the car when he saw a train approach and he wanted to pass the railway line before the train arrived. He therefore hurried on and being unaware of the corner he went straight off the road. The car was lying about 50 yards from the edge of the embankment. There was a tamarind tree near by and the adjourning paddy-field was under water. Mr. Wadia was in great agony and was crying. Mr. Wadia complained of the car being driven too fast at the time of the accident.

Mr. Lee Hyland, an automobile engineer, said he had had 14 years' experience of motor-cars. He began work in a Bombay firm. The car was a steam car and of 20 horse-power according to the catalogue and was capable of doing 40 miles on a level road. Down a slope it would do much more. It was 12 feet long, like ordinary motor-cars. The wheel base was 9 feet. The cause of the accident, witness alleged, was excessive speed. The nature of the curve was such that a car would not have trouble in negotiating it if driven at a moderate speed. If the car had been stopped at the gate on the railway line and then started, unless the driver were drunk or blind, no accident would have happened. Since the accident the road had been widened and a notice put up cautioning drivers. In a petrol car the gear had to be changed to get up speed. In steam cars that was not required. The speed could be accelerated sooner in a steam than in a petrol car. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Jinna then read out the evidence of Mr. Rhodes, another motor expert, which had been taken on commission.

Mr. Setalvad for the defence addressed the Court, and was arguing as to where the onus lay, of proving negligence, when the Court rose for the day.

FAMILY DISPUTE.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court the suit brought by Piroshaw Dorabji Powala to recover Rs1,700 on three promissory notes of Rs. 300, 200 and 1,200 granted by one Manecksji Cowasji Patel was heard. The defendant said that his mother-in-law Goolbai had promised him a dowry of Rs. 10,000 at the time of his marriage with her daughter, Cooverbai. It was alleged that the defendant had now and then received advances from his mother-in-law, which amounted to Rs. 7,000. Plaintiff was married to another daughter of Goolbai and he had paid money amounting to Rs. 1,700, but defendant contended that the money was merely advances made in connection with the balance due to him. He further alleged that the bonds which plaintiff got him to pass were bonds obtained from him fraudulently and by misrepresentation. Defendant conducted the case in person, and prayed that the suit should be dismissed.

His Lordship held that defendant laboured under disadvantages as he had to conduct his own defence, and the case was not well placed before the Court. The real grievance of the defendant was that the bonds for which he was sued were without any consideration, and were obtained from him by fraud and under a promise that he would not be sued in respect of them. The defence was admissible and his Lordship doubted not that defendant had a grievance, and this even impaired the defendant's reasoning. The plaintiff said he had advanced money as he wanted to keep peace in the family. He, however, made a condition that defendant should take his wife back, and treat her as a dutiful husband should. As there was nothing to show that the money paid had been a free gift, his Lordship decreed the suit with cost.

APPEAL IN THANA ASSAULT CASE.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao Mr. K. N. Gayaji appeared on behalf of Haraudin Shivnandan to argue an appeal filed by Haraudin who had been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana under Sec. 325 of the I.P.C. (grievous hurt) in respect of fatal injuries inflicted upon one Sitaram, a grass cutter. It appears that the accused Haraudin Shivnandan, aged 19, was the servant of Zachhu Seth who leased out some grass rights on the railway line near Palghar. While the deceased Sitaram was cutting grass Shivnandan attacked him with a stick, with the result that Sitaram died almost immediately. Shivnandan was arrested and handed over to the police. The accused said he was not a servant of Bachhu Sheth and that the grass did not belong to Bachhu Seth. Accused said that he knew nothing of the affair. He was going to a place when some gangmen on the railway caught hold of him and took him to their Saheb and then to the police. Mr. Gayaji contended that the gangmen instead of first taking the accused to the police took him to the plate-laying inspector. This they did because they feared they might be incriminated in the murder. It might be that the gangmen had caused the murder and had themselves laid the guilt on the accused Shivnandan.

As the jury were unanimous in finding the accused guilty of grievous hurt, and as there was clear proof of guilt their Lordships rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence of five years, rigorous imprisonment.

THE POLICE COURT.

A SETTLED DISPUTE.

The case in which Dr. Boys charged Mr. Bury with insulting Mrs. Boys, and the cross-case in which Mr. Bury charged Dr. Boys with assaulting him in the Gaiety Theatre recently, came on yesterday in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate for further hearing.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Bury, and Mr. Vicaji, pleader, for Dr. Boys.

Before the proceedings commenced, Rao Bahadur Setalvad, the trying magistrate, suggested that the parties should come to some settlement. His Worship thought it was a case in which some mutual friend might intervene and bring this about.

Mr. Bury said he was sorry for insulting Mrs. Boys and both parties accepted his Worship's suggestion. They expressed their willingness to accept the magistrate's award.

Mr. Kirke-Smith requested his Worship to direct press representatives not to report the terms of the award in the newspapers.

His Worship said that no one had any power to gag the press when a case was publicely tried and disposed of.

The parties agreed to abide by the award of his Worship, who stated that Mr. Bury, having tendered an unqualified apology to Mrs. Boys, and undertaken never again to molest her, the charge against him was withdrawn; and in view of this circumstance Mr. Bury also withdrew the charge of assault preferred against Dr. Boys.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS TOUT.

Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Mazagon Police Court disposed of a case in which one Vishnu Nana charged one Govindrao Dadaji, a law tout, with cheating him in respect of Rs. 14-8.

Mr. Pereira, pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

The evidence showed that the complainant was assaulted by three persons on the 18th of September last and he wished to file a complaint against them in the police court. One Kashiram introduced the complainant to the accused as a law tout. The accused demanded Rs. 10 for getting the information drafted and for Court process fees. This was paid. Some three days later the accused asked for a further sum of Rs 6 to engage a pleader. This was also given him. Subsequently it appeared that the accused had paid court fees only and had not engaged a pleader. He had also obtained Rs. 1-4-0 as fee for issuing summons against the Police Superintendent of the division, but this was also not paid.

The accused denied the charge.

He was, however, convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. M. Ardeshir Limbowala, a timber merchant and stateholder charged Mavlabux Nobibux, a cabinet-maker and Jivanlal Kalidas, a mehta, with theft and criminal breach of trust of articles of furniture of the value of over Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Messrs. L. D'Souza and Quadros appeared for the accused No. 1, Mr. Mohanlal Desai for accused No. 2, and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, on behalf of a witness Gulabsha, who claimed a portion of the furniture as his.

The facts of the case were that the accused, Mavlabux, a competent cabinet-maker, having studied his trade in England. He kept a factory for the manufacture of furniture at Byculla. As he was in monetary difficulties, he had mortgaged the whole of the factory to the complainant for Rs. 8,000 in July last. Complainant was to have been put in absolute possession, but the accused continued to work in the factory on behalf of the complainant. Accused No. 2 was the mehta employed by complainant to look after his interests. Both accused colluded together and without complainant's knowledge or consent quietly removed furniture from the factory, which was valued at over Rs. 1,000. The furniture was concealed by the accused in two rooms, hired by accused No. 1 in different names.

Complainant being informed of it obtained warrants from the Court. They were taken into police custody and all the furniture was recovered.

One Gulabsha stated that a portion of the furniture was his and accused No. 1 had given to him in lieu of his debt.

On the case being called on Mr. Nariman stated that the accused had given an explanation to the complainant and the complainant was satisfied with it. All the furniture recovered by the police was to be returned to the complainant and Gulabsha gave up his claim on any portion of it. In the circumstances the complainant applied for permission from the Court not to lead evidence in the case.

The magistrate granted the request, the accused were acquitted and all the property was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

POLICE NOTICE.

The following draft rule made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 is notified for general information. Any persons having any objection or suggestions to offer regarding it should communicate the same to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on or before the 20th December 1912 on or after which date the draft rule will be taken into consideration.

No vehicle (loaded or unloaded) shall pass over or be taken upon the following Bridges if its gross weight at the time exceeds the maximum weight shown below opposite the names of the Bridges:—

Name of Bridge.	Maximum weight including load. On 2 wheels.	On 4 wheels
B. B. and C. I. Railway.	Tons.	Tons.
Wodehouse Bridge	10	10
French Bridge	2	2
Kennedy Bridge	2	2
Frere Bridge	2	2
Falkland Bridge	10	10
Bellasis Bridge	2	2
Chawpatty Bridge	20	20
G. I. P. Railway.		
Carnac Bridge	4	8
Masjid Bridge	4	8
Elphinstone Bridge	4	8
Hancock Bridge	4	8
Ollivant Bridge (Nesbit Road) ...	4	8
Byculla Bridge	4	8
Garden Bridge (Clerk Road) ...	16	20
Arthur Bund Bridge	16	20
Parel Bridge (Elphinstone Road),	16	20

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen E C W M Kennedy, Chief Engr E J Elery, R I M
Major L P Stephen, I M S, Mr G H Bell
Major C F Welsman, I M S, Mr H E Barlett
Capt H R Nutt, I M S, Mr R A B Chapman
Capt C E Hunt, 34 Sikh Prs, Mr G P Connor
Capt R J K Potter, 117 Mah, Mr C F Cowie
Capt A W Stewart, I M S, Mr G A Gardner
Lieut G B Walket, I A, Mr J A St J Farnon
Lieut M R B Onslaw, 21 Cav, Mr C A Kincaid, C V O
Lieut J F Vibart, R I M, Mr H L Hervoy
Mr W A Heyland
Mr G C Leach
Mr John Murray
Mr B Stapleton
Mr F T Sladen
Mr J P Vogal
Mr R M Powell

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major-Gen F Campbell, C B, D S O., to Jan 15 1913
Lieut-Col C H H Godgh, I A to June 1 1913
Lieut-Col J B Jameson I M S, 6 mo M C
Major H T Naylor, 2 Raj 2 mo M C
Major J L Orr, 20 Deccan Horse, 4 mo M C
Major A C W Lukin. 9 Hodson's H, to March 22, 1913
Capt M L Ferrar, 1 mo 11 days
Capt W C Little, 6 G R 2 days
Capt A H W Ellas, 1 G R, 5 days
Capt G D Pike, 9 G R. 2 mo
Capt R Scott, I A, to Oct 7 1913
Lieut R Simson, 4 Cav 4 mo M C
Asst Engr W F Williams, R I M, 3 mo M C
Mr R L Austin, 3 mo M C
Mr W F Byrnes, 4 mo 8 days on M C
Mr H C Cunningham, 4 mo M C
Miss M Bhore, 3 mo M C
Miss R B Verulker, 3 mo
Mr J J Inglis, 4 days
Mr W Courtenay, 6 mo M C
Mr T W G Davie, 3 mo M C
Mr G Ray, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major S Lethbridge, R A, Mr T H Dolmar
Mr H A Ackroyd, Mr R J M Mayne
Mr A F Fewnastle, Mr H G Cunningham
Mr C H Morsh, Mr H A T O'C Irwin
Mr C J E David

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hotels and Disease.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of certain correspondence which has recently appeared in the local newspapers with reference to the outbreak of cholera which lately occurred at one of the hotels in this city, my Association directed me to address the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay on the desirebility of having notice-cards printed setting forth briefly the obligations of the proprietors of hotels, clubs, offices and trading firms imposed on them by the provisions of the Municipal Act, as most of the persons concerned are not at all well informed in regard to such obligations.

I now beg to forward you copy of a letter just received from the Municipal Commissioner which is as follows :—"With reference to your letter No. 746 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that arrangements are being made to furnish the principal hotels, clubs and homes with cards stating their obligations, and the steps which should be taken, in the event of cases of infectious diseases occurring in their premises. As regards offices and trading firms, I do not think that the cards would be of much use to them, except such as have a considerable number of employes living on the premises. A copy of the card will be sent to you and if you can inform me of any offices or trading firms to whom you think it should be sent, I shall be glad to consider the matter."—Yours, etc.

K. W. HUGHES,
Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

The Navy League.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the columns of your influential paper to call the attention of British residents in your part of the Empire to the patriotic work which is being done by the Navy League in this country in the education of public opinion upon the vital necessity to the British people of the maintenance of a supreme fleet. The demonstration which took place in Trafalgar Square on Trafalgar Day was the largest of its kind ever held in this country and with unanimous voice the mass meeting of upwards of ten thousand people endorsed the policy of the Navy League. The Trafalgar Banquet at which three hundred guests were present, representative of all the great Dominions and of every branch of public activity in the United Kingdom, was a striking testimony to public approval of the objects of the Navy League. The High Commissioners of all the Dominions were present, and the high patriotic note running through their speeches showed clearly that our kinsmen overseas were as deeply interested in our sea supremacy as the people of this country. Owing to the rapid rate at which a great European nation is creating a powerful fleet, the Navy League feels that not a moment must be lost in amply providing for the full margin of superiority necessary for the safety of the British Empire. The Navy League has undertaken the organisation of public meetings in every part of the country to emphasise the serious nature of the crisis which confronts British prestige in 1915 and practical sympathy from British citizens throughout the world is urgently needed.—Yours, etc.

P. J. HANNON,
Secretary.

11, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Presentation of Campbell Medal to Mr. Bhandarkar.

LAST night a general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Bombay Town Hall under the presidency of Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandravarkar.

Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, the Hon. Mr. Esthoven, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, Mr. J. J. Modi and others were among those present.

Sir N. G. Chandravarkar opened the proceedings by referring to the history of the medal which was inaugurated to commemorate the memory of Sir James Campbell by subscriptions from friends and admirers of his talents as a great Oriental scholar. Sir James had edited the "Bombay Gazetteer," and contributed a number of very valuable articles to the "Indian Antiquary."

The first medal was given to Dr. Stein, another great Oriental scholar for his researches in Khartoum and Central Asia. He exhibited a special acumen in ethnology, history and folk-lore. The late Mr. Jackson himself was greatly interested in his work. The speaker was very glad to note that the second medal was to be conferred on Mr. D. R. Bhandarker, the son of that renowned Oriental scholar, Sir Kamkrishna Bhandarkar, for writing a very learned paper on "Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population."

The Hon. Mr. Esthoven spoke a few words. Sir James Campbell, he said, had collected a great deal of information on Oriental subjects and while in charge of the census of Bombay he came to know much about them.

The recipient of the medal replied with a few words of thanks, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Nelta	21 0	Mr D Blythe
Eileen IV	Scr	Major Mater
Turquoise	28 52	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	31 30	Dr Faulkner

Course : Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port. Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and bollard on pier as Hog I. Length 10·49 miles.

"E" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Minx	21 0	Maj Dickinson
Cynthia	Scr	Officers B E
Mynona	Scr	Mr D Fraser
Trixie	15 45	Mr W Milne
Lylie	15 45	Mr R Fischer
Erin	15 45	Messrs. Magill and Beady.
Corrie	Scr	Mr Macbeth

Course : Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and bollard on pier at Hog I. Length 10·49 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr N Taylor
Pan	3 37	Mr Holmes
Ytuxy	4 21	Mr B C Reade
Valkyrie	2 10	Mr Hughes
Curlew	3 37	Mr Hewett
Cricket	4 21	Mr T Greason
Marie Louise	2 54	Mr K McIver

Course :—Committee Vessel—Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher I. Starboard Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I. Starboard—B W H S Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and bollard on pier at Hog I.—Length 8·21 miles—Time limit 6-30 p.m.

ALLEGED POLICE DESERTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

A European named H. G. Brown was arrested by the local C. I. D., last-night on charges of being a deserter from the Guntur Police force and of failing to account for Rs. 700 of Government money.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day remanded him to custody, pending the receipt of the warrant and documents from Guntur.

It is during its simple preparation that the unique advantages of Benger's Food become apparent.

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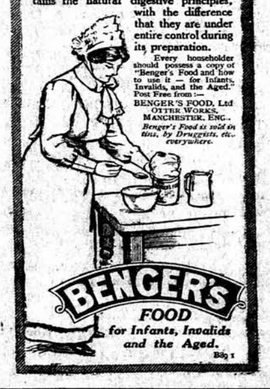

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"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" ×8
Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,
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THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 29.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col (temporary Brig-Gen) F W N McCracken, C B, D S O, from the General Staff, to be a Brigade Comdr, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Col L G Drummond, C B, M V O, (Oct 22.

Col K F Nelson, from an Assistant Director at the War Office, to command the S E Coast Defences, vice Col. G H Bittleston (Oct 21).

Capt E G Wace, R E, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office, vice Major D S MacLaren, D S O, R E (Oct 11.)

Cavalry.

8th (King's R Irish) Hussars—Lieut E G Weldon to be Capt (Oct. 16.)

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Capt C von E Moberly to be Major (Sept 29.)

14th (King's) Hussars—Capt S R Wybrants resign his commission (Oct 20).

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—Sec Lieut P E Bowden-Smith to be Lieut Oct 7.

20th Hussars—The following officers are seconded Capt Frang B Hurndoll, for service as an Adj of Yeomanry (Oct 16); Lieut C N Keyser, for service with No. 3 (Northern) Cavalry Depot (Oct. 9); W H M Micholls is restored to the establishment (Oct 9).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Qrmr and Hon Capt F Blackwell is placed on retired pay (Oct 27); Foreman of Works Sergt-Major F Cutting to be Qrmr with the hon rank of Lieut (Oct 27).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec. Lieut Lord George Wellesley to be Lieut (Sept. 15).

Infantry.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Sec. Lieut K H W Ward resigns his commission (Oct 30).

R Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut L C Rogers-Harrison to be Lieut (Sept 16).

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—T D Shafto, Adj, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909; C G Maude, an Adj of Territorial Infantry, under the provisions of Article 2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Oct. 1).

King's (Liverpool Regt—Major E F Knight retires on retired pay (Oct. 30); Capt L F Leader to be major (Oct 30).

K Yorks Regt.—Superny Capt H E P Pateshall is restored to the establishment (Oct 6).

Lancs Fusiliers—Sec Lieut F H M Collier resigns his commision (Oct 30).

Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt)—Sec Lieut R H Stranger to be Lieut (Aug 10).

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlsex Regt)—Capt P B Jones, from Indian Army, to be Capt vice C H Jardine, who exchanges (Sept 6.

King's R Rifle Corps—Lieut G A H Beaumont to be Capt (Aug 29); Sec Lieut E G W Boutke to be Lieut (Aug 20).

K Irish Rifles—Lieut Col. W E O'Leary, on completion of his period of service in command of a batt is placed on the Half-pay list (Oct 28); Major G B Laure to Lieut-Col (Oct 28).

Duke of Edinburgh's Wilts Regt—The following are substituted for the notifications which appeared in the "Gazette" of Oct 25:—Lieut R P Culver, Adj to be Capt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 5; the following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W M Geddes Sept 9; T H Wand-Tetley Oct 5.

Memorandum.

Lieut-Col W E O'Leary to be Col June 6.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing—Sec Lieut on probation C P Pizey is confirmed in his rank; L S Metford to be Sec Lieut on probation Oct 30.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R F A—Sec Lieut (on probation) F C Dinan is confirmed in his rank; M H Abraham, late Cadet Lance-Corporal, Marlborough College O T C to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 30).

Infantry.

3rd Batt Buffs (E Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut (on probation) L C Sargent is confirmed in his rank.

7th Batt R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Major W W D Hall resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank, wear the prescribed uniform (Oct 30).

3rd Batt Bedfordshire Regt—E A J Edwards late Cadet, Dulwich College O T C to be Sec Lieut (on probation)(Oct 1).

4th Batt Bedfordshire Regt—D D H O Boulton, late Cadet, Stonyhurst College O T C to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 30).

4th Batt Land Fusiliers—T H Sneyd, late Lieut 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), to be Capt (Oct 30).

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut (on probation) G S Jacobs is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Cheshire Regt—Lieut H G Watkin, from the 15th Batt to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 1).

Admiralty, 29th October.

The undermentioned Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet:—Walter Shakespeare. Harry James Buckle. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 30th October.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers:—Senior Engineer John McIver (retired). Engineer George Harold Prockter. Engineer Carles Lionel Penney. Engineer Henry Frederick Kidd. Paymaster Richard Rodney Hamer has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Oliver North Penrose Leicester Barcroft George John Mackness Henry Jack Egerton Stacey Wise and Gerald Courtney Banister.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Field Artillery, Lieutenant Gilbert Robertson Burnett-Stuart, retired pay, late Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, to the Lieutenant under the provisions of Article 510. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1901, with seniority as from 23rd December, 1906. Dated 2nd November.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 1st October, Arthur Trevor Ryan Shaw, and Philip Warburton Lee.

Infantry.

23rd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Charles A. Bamford to be Captain. Dated 23rd August.

3rd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain John Marlow resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 2nd November.

3rd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, Neville Lieton Bridgland, late Cadet, King's School (Rochester) Conisgnest, Officers Training Corps, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 2nd November.

3rd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Marson resigns his commission, and his granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 2nd November.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Harry Cullis Seeds Walker late Cadet Serjeant, Denstone College Contingent, Officers Training Corps to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 2nd November.

4th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Harold O. C. Chipp resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

3rd Battalion, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) Captain Charles S. Buckle resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

3rd Battalion, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 12th October, Julian A. S. Mitchell. Frank L. Halton-Harrop.

4th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, Captain Herbert Y. Purcell resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

3rd Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Captain Charles V. B. Boyle resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

4th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain Frederick A. E. Godwin resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

Royal Artillery.

Major-General Sir John Ramsay Slade, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Major-General H. M. G. Purvis, deceased. Dated 9th October.

War Office 1st November.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Bernard R. Ward, from the Half-pay List, to be Officer in charge of Royal Engineer Records, vice Colonel H. Hulsett. Dated 17th October.

Lieutenant Percy R. B. Lawrence, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, and to be seconded. Dated 5th October.

Cavalry.

5th Princess Carlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Captain John N. S. Stott resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, Captain Michael L. Lskia retires on retired psy to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 513 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 2nd November.

15th The King's Hussars, Lieutenant John B. Wheeler is seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service. Dated 1st October.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert V. Pollok is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Gilbert R. Burnett-Stuart retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510. Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 2nd November. The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service :—Donald J. Cochrane. Dated 26th September Eric V. H. Fairtlough. Dated 1st October.

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment). Lieutenant John Cooper resigns his commission. Dated 2nd November.

The Lincolnshire Regiment Lieutenant Guy M. Ellison is seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service. Dated 1st October,

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur M. Cutbill to be Adjutant. Dated 1st November.

The Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 10th October Charles G. Phillip Justice C. Tilly.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Edward J. de S. Thorpe to be Major. Dated 21st September.

The Leicestershire Regiment, the undermentioned Captains are seconded:—Thomas N. Puckle, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 9th October William C. Dixon, for service with the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 14th October.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant William V. D. Dickinson is seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service. Dated 1st October.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant George E. Sampson is seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service Dated 2nd September.

Second Lieutenant Henry W. Dickinson to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd September.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Cuthbert F. Hargreaves is seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service. Dated 1st October.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
After the Chamber Matter is Over.
Long Causes.

204-13 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sms B and Co

188-11 Patell and S Piraji Maluji Broker vs Wasudev ramnurang Lak Chit M and K.

698-12 Sumds and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanssham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker Testamentary Suits.

2-12 Surajm J and Co B D Parsar vs A N Parker Vachha and Co

19-12 Shroff D and D Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabai widow Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbhai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co Deph F and D

668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co

692-12 Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopaljl Pragji Baimji and co.

941-11 Mulla and M J K Reja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sme B and Co

791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Justice Beaman.)
Long Causes.

167-12 Capt and V Khimji Mathradas vs Panchordas K Bhanji Ard H D and Co

611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh sme B and Co.

59-09 Pamn and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Mairi, and Payne.

602-12 Mulla and M J K Reja vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Diji D and S Sub and G.

1003-12 Surajmal and Co H R Sootsria vs A B Sootsria Jeh M and S.

376-12 Ragh and Co—Nanubai vs Bhimabai widow—Jadas and S, Moti and D, Mulji K and S

868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.

617-11 In Person S Bardevbai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.

1014-1 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N; Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co

1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satya thamabai widow Jeh M and S

673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co

227-12 Cowas and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co

304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co

217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hoseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)

320-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gomalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Causes.

681-11 Captain and V J M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardeshir H D and Co.

432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbai Boolbhai Peer R K and Co.

457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanavati vs Goolbai widow Rach N and Co.

1054-11 Cap and V Maciambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallbhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.

197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.

411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulambusein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M B and Co.

971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs C B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Kh L and M.

527-12 Edg G W and Co Sai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.

944-12—Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.

812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G

786-10 Subnis and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hassamadin bin Mahomed Hoosein Barray Tyabji D and Co

458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow vs Moorbai widow Madh K and C.

874-11 Bhai K and G Khimji Visham and Co vs Khimji Nagji and others Jeh G and B.

758-11 Wadia G and Co—Manangopal Chandraram vs A S Esmail—Jeh M and S

759-11 Wadia G and Co—Madaugopal Chandraram vs E Esmail—Jeh M and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhiom Dap and V.

Short Causes.

363-12 Shamrao M and G Bai Baisi vs Khan Bahadur Dr Ruttonji S Dadina and others Bhai K and G

1068-12 Mulla and M Tejmal Bhaychand vs Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M and K.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

654-11 Little and Co Price, Wills and Reeves a firm vs Meeron Mahomed Haji Abdo and another Unwalla and P.

558-03 D J Manaji.—Jamnabai widow vs Fazalbhoy Heptoola and others Nanu H and Co

Long Causes.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotam Samji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Mooba and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimbai D J Mantri.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G B Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

1023-11 Malvi H M and B Muzlidbar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and B Bhrvaj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithvirnj and an other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G

880-11 Jem B and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecklal Narandas.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

FATHER'S REMARK.

Jack—What did her father say when he entered the room and found his plump daughter sitting in your lap?

Tom—He remarked that I have taken a great deal on myself.

A GOOD YARN.

There is a yarn old of a wordy warfare that once took place between Sir Arthur Wing Pinero and a certain star of the stage, a comedienne. One day a Pinero play was being rehearsed and the lady had lost her temper. While Pinero was walking steadily up and down, listening to what was going on the actress suddenly paused. What is the scene supposed to be, Mr. Pinero? she asked. If it is a room, where on earth is the fireplace? My dear madame, answered the playwright, with a coolness calculated to provoke a fresh outburst of anger, every room has four walls, and this—he pointed to the footlights—is the wall that holds the fireplace!

MAKE A CHANGE.

He—playing bridge for money must be an expensive pleasure? She—No; one evening I win and the next I lose. He—Well why don't you play every other evening?

HIS WAY OUT OF IT.

John we must go back home instantly. There you go. Can't we start for a couple of days in the country without you worrying? But we have come off and left the cat and parrot with nothing to eat. Don't let that bother you. May be the cat will eat the parrot.

GREAT ON HISTORY.

Yes, Johnny's doing very nicely at school, said a proud mother; and he remembers everything he learns especially in history. He told me the other day how Alexander cut the accordion knot!

POLITENESS THAT PAID.

That doctor is a polite man. He always sees his patients out right to the door. Yes, he once had a magnificent fur coat stolen!

WHAT IS IT?

What is that which everybody has seen but will never see again?—Yesterday.

BROUGHT HER HOME.

My wife prolonged her holiday until I was desperate. She wouldn't come home. Paid no attention to my suggestions. How did you bring about her return? Got one of the neighbors to write and suggest it casually.

GOOD AT PUNCTUATION.

Father, asked eight-year-old Alice, returning from school are you good at punctuation? Yes, replied the father. Well tell me how you would punctuate. The wind blew a £5 note around the corner. Why daughter, I would simply put a period at the end of the sentence. I wouldn't, said Alice, mischievously. I would make a dash after the £5 note.

WHY THE DELAY.

Willie Chumplgh—D'ye know Miss Gladys, I hadn't been talking to your father more than a couple of minutes when he called me a brainless idiot?

Miss Gladys—Indeed! I wonder what caused the delay.

HAD NONE.

A visitor at a seaside boardinghouse went into the local post-office, and seeking to draw the postmaster into conversation, asked him what his views were as to suffragettes.

Hain't got no news of that kind, replied the postmaster, but we've got some fine post-card views of the new viaduct, the Baptist Church, and the new library. Want to look at 'em?

ON HIS FEET.

The doctor said he would put me on my feet again in two weeks.

Well didn't he do it?

Yes, he did, indeed. I had to sell my bicycle to pay his bill.

ABOUT RIGHT.

Young Wife (proudly)—Alfred always says there is no cooking like mine.

Uncle Crusty (with disdainful smile)—Does he? Well he's about right there, poor chap.

QUITE BLIND.

Affection is blind, said the readymade philosopher.

I know it, replied Mr. Flingilt. When it comes right down to facts I know I'm a heap better looking than that bulldog my wife makes such a fuss over.

WHAT IT NEEDED.

Composer—What do you think of my new song?
Critic—It needs ventilating.
Composer—Needs ventilating?
Critic—Yes; the air is bad.

EXPLAINED.

What's that bid iron thing? asked Laura.
Locomotive boiler, replied Tom.
After a moment's silence Laura enquired—
Why do they boil locomotives?
To make 'em tender, said tom.

VERY AMUSING.

Ella—I know that I don't play a very good game of whist, but I only play cards for amusement.

Stella—Well your game is certainly amusing.

SHE UNDERSTOOD.

Applicant—No, ma'am. I couldn't work where there was children.

Mrs. Keephouse—But we advertised for a girl who understood children.

Applicant—I do understand 'em ma'am. That's why I won't work where they are.

HER SPECIALITY.

I have heard of haughty strides and graceful glides, but the heroine of this melodramatic tale has a sort of zoological walk.

What kind of walk is that?

Why the author speaks of her pursuing her cat-like tread with a dogged determination.

NO THANKS.

A near sighted old lady at a dinner party, one evening, had for her companion on the left a very bald headed old gentleman. While talking to the gentleman at her right she dropped her napkin unconciously. The bald-headed gentleman, in stooping to pick it up, touched her arm. The old lady turned around, shook her head, and very politely said, No melon thank you.

DODGING THE SAWBA.

One Sunday a Minister was called at cottage not many miles from Edinburgh, and requested a glass of milk, which was promptly handed to him. He offered the woman who attended to his wants a few coppers, but she said I canna tak' money on a Swabath!

The minister thanked her, and was turning away when she whispered—

Man, ye can drap the bawbee in that tub wi' the graith (soapsuds) in't I'll get them oot the morn!

SITUATION VACANT.

The rich bachelor sighed and looked fixedly at the beautiful girl.

Things with me, he said, are at sixes and sevens. I feel the great need of a woman in my home—one who would straighten out my tangled affairs and make life worth living once again.

Her soft glance spoke her excitement and expectation.

Yes, she quiried gently.

Do you know, he continued, of any good, able-bodied woman whom I could get to clean the house?

WILLIE WAILS.

Willie came home from school crying bitterly. Mother he sobbed, I'm not going to try and be good any more.

Why Willie, whatever is the matter? enquired his mother.

Boo! hoo! sobbed Willie, I was in school to-day and I-I-I-I saw Teddy Smith put a bent p-pin on teacher's chair, and b-b-because I did not want t-teacher to sit on the pin, I-I-I pulled his chair away and he sat on the floor. H-h-he gave me a thrashing for pullin' his c-c-chair away when he got up, and w-w-when I got outside the s-s-schoo-o-ol Teddy Smith hit me for pullin' the pin a-a-away and not mindin' me own b-b-business.

FLUSTERED A BIT.

What's your order, sir? asked the waiter.

Bring me said the wild eyed-customer, some medium boiled potatoes and some eggs with the jackets on.

Eggs with jackets on sir? queried the astonished waiter.

I don't know whether I've got that right or not waiter, said the wild-eyed man, but do the best you can with it. A big red motor bus had to jump out of my way about two minutes ago to keep me from running over it, and I'm a bit flustered.

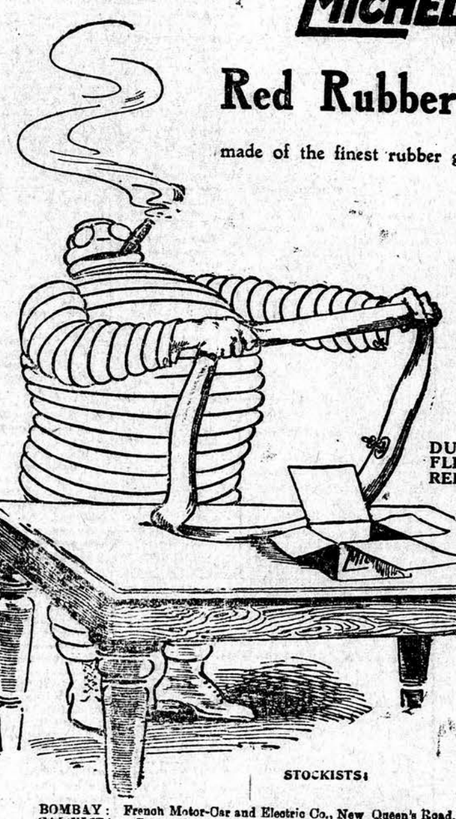
See here for a tube—

no trumpery tube, but a

MICHELIN

Red Rubber Tube,

made of the finest rubber grown.



This tube is higher in price than the ordinary tube, yet the Michelin price is wonderfully low.

The solution of the paradox is:

DURA FLEXI RELIA BILITY

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: French Motor-Car and Electric Co., New Queen's Road.
CALCUTTA: Russa Engineering works 110, 111 Russo Road North, the French Motor-Car and Electric Co., 55 Bentinck Street.
MADRAS: Addison and Co., Mount Road. Simpson and Co., 201 Mount Road.
ALIGARH: J. H. Johnson and Co.
(12)

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Dr. McPHAEL'S

Nervo-Vitalo PILLS

A ROYAL TONIC

THE PROVEN REMEDY

FOR

Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustic and General Impotency.

The Ingredients selected for the composition of these PILLS.

Damiana Coca. | Muirapuama Saw Palmette | Gold Chloride Pichi.

Which are calculated to give the best and most lasting result without the reactionary effects followed from the employment of such drugs as

Strychnine and Phosphorus.

Original Bottles of 50 Pills sold throughout INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE PHARMOCUTICAL and BIOLOGICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW YORK and LONDON.

Sole Agents in India.

M. T. MADON & Co.,

24, 26, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

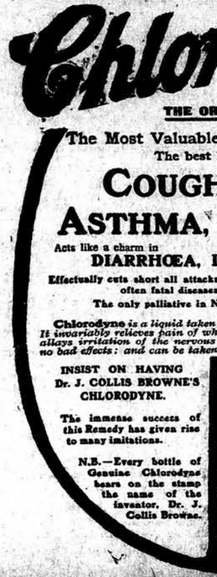
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.



INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

has an appetising flavour; possesses great nutritive qualities, and is easy to digest. It is the great Milk Food; is always pure, and is made in a minute. UNTOUCHED BY HAND. Of all Stores and Bazaars.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., General Agents

AGENTS WANTED. Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-1-2 per cent. Consols	...	75 1-8	3-16	
3 do. Rentes	...	90 1-4	1-4	
4-1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	91 3-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities	...	83 3-4		unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot	...	29	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	...	29 1-8	1-16	
Bar silver in New York	...	63 3-4	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	...	25·23 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20 52	0 1 1-2	
do. do. New York	...	4·84 7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills		17th Oct		
do. 3 months' sight	...	4 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	...	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	3 5-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	3 7-8	1-8	

Bar Gold, ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £25,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—Rs. 3,00,000 at Is 4 3 32d.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£ 36,609,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£12,800,000	Inc. £2,600,000
Other Deposits	...£40,800,000	Dec. £4,500,000
Government Securities	£3,000,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£31,960,000	Dec. £3,3o6,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,800,000	Inc. £ 400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Quie
Futures ... Steady.

Manchester Demand not fully upto expectations.

Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 6,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·90—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 95—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·49 —06	6·47 —06	6·46 —06	6·45 —06	6·44 —06
Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·43 —07	6·43 —07	6·43 —06	6·41 —06	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·58 Mar. 11·91.
New York official Noon call Dec. 11·61, Mar. 11·97.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·91, Mar. 12·09.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	32,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	59,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	42,000
" Exports to Continent	...	6,000
" Spot Cotton	...	12·10 +10

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·65+02

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·00+07

Declined early owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 1-16—1-16
Futures month of Dec. ... 11·97 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·19+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi 39 1-4
Do. Months— ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— ... London—Sellers
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 38 3-4—1-4
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 1-2—1-2
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 35—3-4
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Sellers—Nearest—Value.
Barletta Busso 62 12lbs 34 1-2
Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 37 1-2—1-4
Do Months Jan.-Feb.—Done and Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c.
ex-ship. ... 53—1-4
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c.
ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ...48 1-2 unchgd
Do Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 55 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports,—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta 53
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 48 1-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0+3-0-6
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest Value—Quiet but steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 3-4—1-2

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 4 3 1-2 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Buyers—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 90+1 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 2-3 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78+1

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal.

ARRIVALS :—

"Gramsbergen."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment,...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Prices easier.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...12 4 1-2 unchgd
Oc Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very little doing
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
Tone—Quite, Dull and lower with little doing.
M A B a Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 2 1-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet.—Slightly dearer.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Firm—Prices unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [15TH NOV., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imports.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Bulln.	4,50,000	London	Chartered Bank
21 Boxes Bulns	15,23,320	do	National Bank
5 Boxes Bulns	76,800	do	do
Sovereigns ...	1,65,000	do	do
2 Boxes Buln	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	79,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	25	29,376
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	39	45,440

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of England rate since 17th Oct., 1912			5	p. c.
Bank of France	"	" 31st	"	4 "
Bank of Germany	"	" 14th Nov.	"	6 "
Bank of Bombay	"	" 14th Nov.	"	5 "
Bank of Bengal	"	" 14th Nov.	"	6 "
Bank of Madras	"	" 12th Nov.	"	6 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32 for 3 months sight Credits. Ready T. T. was available in one or two places at 1s. 4 1-16d. but the rate has since gone off. A moderate business was done. Private bills continue very scarce.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151
Shanghai "	...209 1-2
Japan "	...160 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 2-8 for Cash and the Settlement and kept unchanged during the day with only a small business passing. At the close rates are 1-16 easier as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 5 0
Settlement	...	" 95 5 0

BULLION :—

Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward, the rates being 29 and 29 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 62 3-4. The local market opened at 72 5-8 ex-duty for ready and 72 3-4 for the November settlement and has declined 3-16 during the day, closing as under for all position. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian	" ...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns	" ...	" 16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 72 7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72 9 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 72 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 81 13 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 15 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 82 4 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, allotments were made of 68·30 lakhs Bills at Is. 4 1-32d. and 11-70 lakhs T.T. at Is. 4 1-16d., tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 25th October and arrived to-day with the mail of the 1st November brings £130,000 Silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 49,90,000
Bombay	...	... " 10,00,000
Madras	...	... " 6,50,000
Total...		... " 66,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st November and comes with the mail of the 8th Nov. brings £130,000 silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 47,80,000
Bombay	...	... " 10,00,000
Madras	...	... " 10,50,000
Total...		... " 68,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th November and comes with the mail of the 15th November brings £350,000 silver and £110,000 bar gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 42,50,000
Bombay	...	... " 13,00,000
Madras	...	... " 13,20,000
Total...		... " 70,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	6,61,000
Other Deposits	.....	64,17,000
Sundries	53,000	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities	... "	8,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	71,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	6,27,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	11,69,000
	2,66,000	.....
Bullion	1,47,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	1,05,000	.....
Sundries	22,000	.....
Cash	.....	69,48,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912.	Bales. 1911.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	20,863	23,111	— 2,248
Receipts from 1st to 14th Nov.	62,220	78,170	— 15,954
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	3,535	...	+ 3,535
China	15	193	— 178
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total...	3,550	193	+ 3,357
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 14th Nov.			
Europe	25,988	6,761	+ 19,127
China	.....	.....	.....
Japan	6,265	11,237	— 4,972
Coast Ports	2,297	1,952	+ 425
Total...	34,550	19,960	+ 14,590
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,175	3,499	— 1,324
China			
Japan	5,989	6,425	— 436
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 26th October, 1912, 2,185 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 26th Oct. 1912, 2,124 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	1,572	1,763	5,957
Central India	.....	.....	6
Berars and Nagur	104	408	455
Berar	503	749	1,317
Central Provinces	.....	293	12,404
Total Comras	2,179	3,213	35,139
Dholleras	45	221	1,742
Broach	.....	5	.....
Compta and Dharwar.	1,000	4,711	11,305
Westerns	317	7,054	
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	15,957	4,0250	17,731
Bengals (Rajputana)	16	207	49
Sind	202	1,149	3,689
Peruian	21	112	191
American	1,125	a 4,940	867
Egyptian	.....	268	240
Other sorts	1	90	7,167
Total	20,863	62,220	78,170

a Or 3,945 original bales of American Cottons imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 14th Nov., 1912	62,220
	362,220
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 14th Nov. 1912 ...	34,550
	327,670
Less Afloat	8,064
	319,606
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	130,000
	189,606
Less up-country by rail	4,309
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 15th Nov., 1912 ...	185,297
Difference since last week ...	—10,441

a Approximate subject to revision.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fairly wide fluctuations have occurred in the home markets during the past week, but changes on the week are slight. Bullish and bearish private crop estimates have affected the market in turn, and the political situation has at times caused anxiety. Receipts at the U. S. Ports continue heavy and are now slightly in excess of last year, taking in account the difference of two days. The trade demand in America and Europe is good, but spot sales in Liverpool this week are comparatively small. The immediate future of the market remains uncertain, and is likely to be affected by political developments and further private crop estimates. We do not however anticipate any material advance in prices, but look for easier markets a little later on in the season. The home markets close steady with a small advance in New York and New Orleans futures. Estimates of the forthcoming Ginners Report are 10,150,000 to 10,200,000 bales. Last season the actual figures for the same Report were 11,213,000 bales.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Dec.	11·64	11·65	+·01
" Mar.	11·95	12·00	+·05
Spot	12·00	12·10	+·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec.	12·07	11·97	—·10
" Mar.	12·24	12·19	—·04
Spot	11 7-8	12 1-16	+3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec.	6·46	6·49	+·03
" Feb.-Mar.	6·45	6·45	unchgd
Spot	6·78	6·80	+·02

In the local market fluctuations have been on a more moderate scale. Buyers and sellers have been more inclined to await developments in the home markets than to enter into business freely. At the same time there has, at times, been a good enquiry for contracts by Japan shippers and local mills, and a moderate business has been done in Comras styles and Bengals for most deliveries up to January. Business would probably have been on a freer scale but for scarcity of sellers. Exporters to Europe have been out of the market, any enquiry from the Continent bring at much lower prices than those ruling here. The market opens steady this morning good Broach being quoted Rs. 306-7, fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 298, and fine M. G. Bengal January Rs. 272.

There has been a considerable improvement in the demand for old crop ready cotton during the week, and a fair business has been put through daily at advancing prices. New Crop ready Bengals have sold freely, nice lots having fetched Rs. 275 to Rs. 280, and superior lots up to Rs. 283. Khandeish (new crop) is arriving in small quantities and has sold at Rs. 290 to Rs. 295. A lot of new Malkapur fetched Rs. 300. Receipts into Bombay are expected to be on a freer scale during the coming week.

There is nothing of importance to report regarding the progress of the crop. Receipts in the Berar markets are increasing, and crop reports generally are of a favourable character.

LATER.

The market has kept steady during the day with a moderate business doing in contracts. For ready cotton there has been a good enquiry by Japan shippers for new crop Bengals.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	316	March
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	306	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hingughat	"	309	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... "	306	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	301-2	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	298-9	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	287	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	277	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	271-2	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	272-3	Dec.
		275-6	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	256	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sale	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	45,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·50	6·48	6·47
+01		
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·46	6·45	6·44
+01		
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·44	6·44	6·42
+01		

FREIGHTS.

A moderate business has been done during the week and rates are a a little easier. The tone of the market is steady at the close. The following business is reported.

ANTWERP :—About 1,500 tons for November shipment at 19s. light seeds, and 20s. 9d. 15 cwts.

LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES : 444 tons wheat, ready loading, at 21s.

MARSEILLES : About 800 tons light seeds, December shipment at 18s. 6d. For January the same quantity has also been booked at 18s. 6d. light seeds.

HAMBURG : 1,000 tons November loading at 19s. light seeds, 21s. seeds.

HULL :—For November 600 tons at 18s. 10 cwts and 1,301 tons light seeds at 19s. for December.

GENOA :—500 tons seeds for December shipment at 21s. 6d.

DUNKIRK :—1,000 tons light seeds at 19s. 6d. for January shipment. Also 1,000 tons February, and 1,000 tons March, light seeds at 19s.

HAVRE :—About 2,000 tons January shipment at 20s. light seeds.

The following are rates :—

November.

ANTWERP	19s. light seeds	21s. seeds cotton.
DUNKIRK	... 20s. "	22s. "
HAMBURG	... 19s. "	21s. "
LIVERPOOL-MAR.	... 20s. "	21s. 6d. "
GENOA	... "	23s. "
TRIESTE-VENICE	... 23s. 6d. seeds	24s. 6d. cotton
HULL	... 18s. 6d. "	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

With easier and quiet markets at home, and Argentina seed offering more freely, the market here has declined, and there has been little business doing here. The tendency seem to be for easier prices, unless there is an improvement in the home markets.

We quote :—

Ready	...	...Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.
December	...	" 9 11 0 R.T.
April-May.	...	" 9 14 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

This market has also been quiet with little business passing and prices are rather easier.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Ap-May	...	Rs. 8 6 0 R.T.
Ready " Cawnpore	...	" 7 12 0 B.T.
" Yellow "	...	" 8 12 0 "

WHEAT :—

A moderate business has been done and rates have kept fairly steady throughout the week, closing as under.

We quote :—

Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.		Rs. 5 8 6 R.T.
" Delhi	...	" 5 6 0
" Cawnpore	...	" 5 4 6
White Delhi, Ap-May.		" 5 8 3 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market has been steady with a moderate business passing and prices are practically unchanged.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.		Rs. 55 0 0
Small White 15 p. c.	...	" 53 12 0
Ready White Khandeish	...	" 56 8 0
Black Kutni	...	" 46 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

There has been less enquiry during the past week and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 12 10 6 B.T

CASTORSEED :—

The market has been quiet but steady and rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 38 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market has kept steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	...Rs. 28 0 0
Dec-Jan	...	" 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market has been quiet but steady and we have no change to report.

We quote :—

Bold Jan.-Feb.	...	Rs. 45 0 0
Small "	...	" 43 12 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market has kept very steady during the week with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	20,863 bales.
Wheat	...	...	97,700 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	7,165 "
Rapeseed	...	...	1,576 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	29,080 "
Poppyseed	...	...	530 "
Groundnuts	...	...	1,836 "
Castorseed	...	...	2,060 "
Rice	...	...	156,199 "
Myrabollams	...	...	4,721 "
Cottonseed	...	...	2,181 "
Mowraseed	...	...	3,389 "
Gram	...	...	37,572 "
Joowar	...	...	7,961 "
Maize	...	...	2,450 "
Barley	...	...	33,385 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has kept steady during the past week and a moderate business was done for the Dewali "Morut" in 10s., 12s. and 20s. at 1-32 to 1-16 higher prices. A line of 10,000 bales 10s. changed hands at 7 7-16 annas. Total sales amounted to about 20,000 bales and the market closes steady.

	Bales.
Weekly sales from Shanghai	1,500
Unsold stock at Shanghai	65,000
Sold but uncleared at Shanghai	26,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

GREY GOODS.—There is a moderate demand and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues steady. Prices are maintained owing to the firmness of the market on the other side. The up country demand is moderate. Forward placements are small owing to the high prices asked.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The local market is quiet with a moderate demand. The home market is very firm and little business can be done on account of the high prices ruling.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—Home prices are advancing and very distant shipments are quoted. There is a fair demand in the local market.

DRUGGETS.—The high prices asked at home check business. The Bombay market is quiet with a moderate demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market was quiet during the early part of the week but latterly has firmed up owing to prospects of peace. The market here is steady.

COAL MARKET.

There have been no transactions of any importance during the week, and rates remain practically the same as when last reported,

Approximate quotations are :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...		24
Ferndale	...		24
Davison's W Hartley	...		22
Australian	...	18-8	
Natal	...	18-8	
Desherghur	...	18	
Jherriah	...	17-8	
Billihari	...		15

COUNCIL BILLS.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

				per case.		
Snowflake Brand ...150	American	Rs.	6	0	2
White Rose Brand...150	American	"	5	13	2
Chester Brand 75	Abel A'can	"	4	12	2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 75	Abel A'can	"	4	8	2
Monkey Brand ...125	American	"	4	6	2
Tiger Brand ...125	American	"	4	3	2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125		per 2 tins			
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125		"	4	0	0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125		"	4	0	0
		per 2 gals.			
		"	3	6	0
		per 2 tins.			
Camel Brand in tins 125		"	4	0	0

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 26th October, 1912, were Rs. 3,630, making the total earning for the period 1st January, 1912, to 26th October, 1912, Rs. 1,38,476.

SHARES.

Prices have kept quiet during the week and in some cases they have declined owing to steady feelings in cotton markets. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,755; Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 65 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares have, declined to Rs. 71 1-2; Bombay Merchant Bank shares are steady at Rs. 13; Credit Bank shares at Rs. 12 1-2; Central Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 1-2 and Eastern Bank at Rs. 94. In press companies, Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 141 1-4, New Berars at Rs. 570, Mofusils at Rs. 900 to Rs. 905. In Mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have declined to Rs. 850, Bombay United to Rs. 530, Century to Rs. 317 1-2, Central India to Rs. 2,275, Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,515, Crescents to Rs. 118 3-4, Currimbhoys to Rs. 1,150, Davids to Rs. 540, Edward Sassoon to Rs. 220, Fazulbhoys to Rs. 560, Finlays to Rs. 410, Jamsheds to Rs. 220, X. D., Kahinoors to Rs. 847 1-2, Madhauji Dharamsey to Rs. 1,605, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 3,175, New Great Easterns to Rs. 287 1-2, New City of Bombay to Rs. 1,075, Phoenix Rs. 153 3-4, Standards Rs. 1,482 1-2, Swan Rs. 305, and Textile to Rs. 1,645. Almost all of the above quotations are for the December delivery. In railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 692 1-2 ; and Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 138 ; Tapty Valley are steady at Rs. 560 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 140; Central Provinces have changed hands at Rs. 71 ; and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 124. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 565; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company Limited Ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 174 1-2 ; and Preference shares at Rs. 180 ; Bombay Steam Company Ordinary have declined to Rs. 270 to Rs. 272 1-2 ; and Preference shares to Rs. 275 ; Port Canning and Land and Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 790 ; Shiv-Shivrajpurs are weak at 22 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 96; differed shares to Rs. 202; and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 183. Tata Hydro E. P. S. Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 707 1-2; and Preference shares are at and about Rs. 550; Treachers are weak at Rs. 503. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd, write from Manchester, on Thursday 24th October, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	519,120	299,400
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	375,920	190,000
American Del'd Spinners for the week	3 4,000	214,000
American into sight for the week	677,000	626,000
American into sight for the season	3,033,000	3,311,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	2,322,000	2,505,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,781,000	3,038,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	2,925,000	2,578,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	230,000	117,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	87,000	65,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	131,000	84,000

Our last week's report gave American spot cotton prices at New York 10.75 cents and at Liverpool 6.09d. fluctuations have taken place daily during the week, yesterday's closing prices being 10·95 cents and 6.17d. respectively, the advance last Saturday the 19th inst. initiated at New York upon reports of too much rain in the eastern cotton states, and prospective frosts in the Gulf states fizzled out, partly for want of confirmation and principally as a result of the large movement of cotton into sight for the week, viz: 677,000 bales compared with 626,000 a year ago, and receipts at American ports of 506,000 against 471,000 last year with a crop understood to be 2 or 3 weeks late these are rather astonishing the figures, and were sufficient to knock the bottom out of the Bull projects at New York for the time being—this large movement into sight seems to warrant the conclusion that there will be plenty of cotton, but unfortunately so far as can be judged by actual arrivals, the quality and staple are below the standard, and for Lancashire this fact is most unfortunate, especially following upon the same circumstances with the record crop last year—it means paying much higher prices on the part of spinners to obtain their standard grades, than are quoted at Liverpool, and correspondingly dearer yarns and manufactured articles—further the irritation and dissatisfaction of the weavers through having to work inferior cotton for the same wages, which already is causing disputes and wranglings with the Masters, may develop further into lock-outs or strikes.

In India the prospects for the Cotton crop had improved during last week; more rain however was wanted in portions of Khandeish and throughout Berars, Kathiawar and Gujerat, and no further cables are to hand on the subject until to-morrow, when the weekly official cable report is published from Egypt there is no fresh news as to the cotton crop.

The Liverpool cotton market has been hovering about the same price for Mid. American cotton for the past 10 days, the decline to the present level evidently having deterred buying, especially this week in our yarn and piece goods market—the apprehension of a decline further down has no doubt been in the minds of merchants in our large consuming centres; they have however to give consideration to the facts of the long engagements of manufacturers of most classes of piece-goods, the prospective dearness of good staple American cotton the certainty sooner or later of a better China demand, the favourable reports of the crops in that country, as well as in India, the improvement in Egyptain finances upon the realisation of their cotton and other crops—in fact the only important deterrent to continued good trade here is the war in the Balkans and Turkey—India buyers are offering for June to Sept. Shipments next year for other kinds of goods than Greys, viz; Prints, dyed goods etc., of established makes, to make sure of obtaining required supplies rather than run the risk of waiting, and contracts will be largely made for those shipments at about current prices. Buyers generally built on a falling market, when the opposite course would more often prove right, and it is quite on the cards that now is a good time to buy, certainly it will be so, should the American crop be damaged seriously through storms or killing frosts, during the next few weeks, when an advance would be inevitable.

THE ADVENT OF A NEW MILL IN BOMBAY.

We draw the attention of the Public to the prospectus published in our to-day's issue of a new Cotton Mill being started by a Company to take advantage of the present prosperous state of mill industries. Besides cotton, this Mill will have Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing departments of silk and fibres of sorts and as the Mill will be worked by Electric Power obtained from the Tata Hydro Electric Works, there will be no necessity of an Engine and a Chimney. Hence, there will be a great saving in Machinery and expenditure. The Mill will be known by the name of The Simplex Mill. The Board of Directors of consists of the principal Directors of Mill Industry in Bombay, like Sir Shapoorji Broacha, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and the Honble Mr. Mahomedally Jinnah. Messrs. D. M. Wadia and Co. will work as Ag

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Nov. 15.

There is no indication as yet that any foreign Royal personage will be the guest of their Majesties, when the Court goes to Windsor this month. Up to now the Kaiser and Kaiserin are the only crowned heads who have visited England since the beginning of the present reign, and on that occasion the Imperial couple were not paying a State visit, but merely came over as near relatives of Queen Victoria to assist at the unveiling of her late Majesty's monument in May of last year. The State visits of the King and Queen to the capitals of Europe, which begin next spring, will bring about an almost endless series of these international courtesies, as such visits are always punctually repaid within a time prescribed by etiquette. Windsor Castle has generally been the scene of these stately hospitalities and the usual time is the month of November, although foreign Sovereigns have occasionally been entertained at Buckingham Palace during the London season.

Next week the new working men's club at Dersingham, the site of which was given by the King, who also contributed substantially to the erection of the building, will be opened. In most of the villages on the Royal estate there exists an institution of the sort, with a billiard-room attached, and comfortable reading-rooms, supplied with books and papers. These club-houses were the special care and pride of the late King, who in old days used occasionally to drop in for a chat with the men and a game of billiards.

The German Crown Prince is the second heir to an Imperial throne to be the victim of an accident within the last fortnight—both, according to official versions, caused by being thrown when out riding, although there is grave doubt as to this account being the correct one in the case of the Tsarevitch. Fatal accidents of this description have happily been rare. The only heir to a throne to be killed in modern times by a somewhat similar occurrence was the Duc d'Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe, who was thrown out of his phaeton in 1842, and died without recovering consciousness.

There is something amusingly incongruous in the description of the recent homecoming of a well-known Scottish laird and his bride, who arrived by motor at their ancestral halls. Regardless of the fact that there were no horses to unharness, the enthusiastic retainers would not be denied the time-honoured demonstration, and towed the car containing the bridal pair up the avenue to the house.

Mr. James Sherman held an office now regarded as of even less account than in the days of the first Vice-President of the United States, John Adams, who described his as "the most insignificant post that ever the mind of man contrived or his imagination conceived." Nevertheless, in those early days, the importance of the Vice-Presidency was recognised in a practical manner by the election to it of younger and more vigorous men than those elected to the Presidency. The first two Vice-Presidents were considerably younger than their Presidents, and eventually succeeded to the higher office. With the departure from this practice, the decadence may be said to have begun, and the Vice-Presidency came to be looked upon as a sinecure through which retiring politicians could pleasantly bow themselves out of public life. Mr. Roosevelt is the only holder of the office during the past seventy years who has left any mark on politics, and his tenure of seven months was too short to rehabilitate the office.

Lord Ilkeston who is seriously ill, is better known as Sir Walter Foster as he was before his elevation to the peerage in 1910. He was for many years one of the best known figures in the House of Commons, where he sat from 1885 to 1886 and from 1887 to 1910. On more than one occasion he was called on in an emergency to use his medical skill on behalf of some member who had been taken ill.

"The officers did not know the country," one of the reasons advanced in Constantinople for the Turkish debacle around Kirk Kilisse sounds far-fetched to English people who follow the operations in the Balkans by the aid of the many detailed maps daily printed in their newspapers. But no map can be more accurate than the trigonometrical survey on which it is based and both European and Asiatic Turkey still await the network of triangles that must always precede the mapmaker. Albania and Macedonia indeed, from the point of view of scientific topography are unmapped regions, and Abdul Hamid made it a point to keep them so.

Turkey is not alone in this respect, for outside of Europe only India and the United States have been topographically surveyed. The existing maps of something like 80 per cent. of the land surface of the globe are either rough approximations or the merest guesswork. But the International Conference which met in London two years ago agreed to co-operate in a great world-map, uniform in size; lettering, and all essential details. The scale chosen was 1 to 1,000,000 (sixteen miles to the inch).

It is greatly to be regretted that, though Lowther Lodge and one acre of its grounds are saved from the builder, the other acre is to be disposed of in building lots. In this way the Royal Geographical Society hope to recover their expenditure on the whole, just as the late Mr. Charles Magniac did with the gardens of Chesterfield House. Lowther Lodge is exactly a mile from Hyde Park Corner.

The second-hand book catalogue has hitherto been regarded as the happy hunting-ground of those in search of literary blunders, but a few might be added to the number from the sale catalogue of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lawrence's goods yesterday. Thus "Our Place Among Infinity," by Proctor, the astronomer, was given "Our Place Among Infidels"; and "Marcus, the Epicurean," was attributed to Walter Pater. It was unkind to give the author of "The Subjection of Women" as Nill; and any one with a little spare cash could purchase "Wadsworth's" poetical works and "Compromise," by B. J. Morley.

The ladies who sell the literature of their "cause" may have appreciated the fact that it is never the male hawker who complains of competition on the "pitch" is the woman. In front of Charing Cross Station yesterday there was the lady of the papers and the tattered woman. The former's eloquent silence failed to stem a torrent of abuse, but the crowd took an obvious interest in the interlude.

In the event of final victory, will the Balkan Allies insist on making a triumphant entry into Constantinople and celebrating the extinction of Ottoman power in Europe by a Te Deum in the reconverted cathedral of St. Sophia? If not they will be more moderate than the anti-Napoleonic Allies of 1813 and 1815, who marched into Paris to signalise their repeated victory over the Satanic Corsican. And again, in 1871, one of the preliminary conditions of peace was that, as a concession to the national sentiment of the united Fatherland, an army of 30,000 men—representing all the German States—should be allowed to make a triumphal entry into Paris, and remain there for three days; which it duly did, after parading before Kaiser Wilhlem I. at Longchamp. But Bismarck had paid a heavy price for this triumphal entry—namely, the restitution of Belfort to the French. "Nothing," said Jules Favre, who had gone to Versailles to negotiate the peace preliminaries, "will equal the grief of Paris when it opens the gates of its undesecrated walls to the foe which could not force them. . . Nevertheless, it is ready to drain the cup of bitterness to the dregs in order to preserve to the nation a spot of ground and a heroic city. And for the third time within fifty-eight years the Germans made a triumphal entry into the French capital.

The late Edmund Yates, who gets his tribute in the "World" this week, could, as has been remarked in the case of Robert Buchanan, "say things." But he could also say other things. Labouchere once made, or quoted, to him the since familiar appreciation of the future Sir George Lewis—"that Lewis knew enough to hang half London and send the other half to penal servitude." "Wheee would you be, Edmund?" "Where would I be! By George, you bet!" Probably no man ever treated himself to so many changes of domicile. From Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, to Devonshire-place. From there to a bow-windowed house in Henrietta-street, which became something b, Cavendish-square. From Cavendish square to one of the then new houses in Portland-place, by the Langham. From there to Queen's Gate, Eastern-terrace, Brighton, and Hove.

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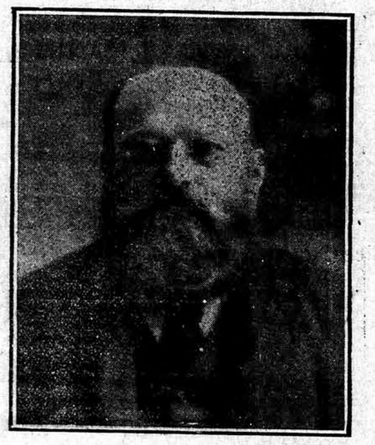

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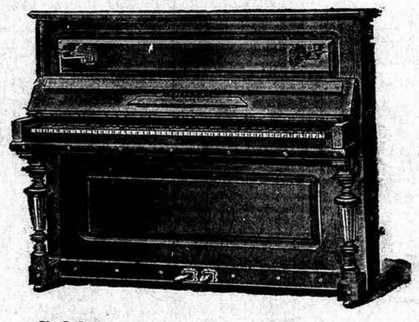

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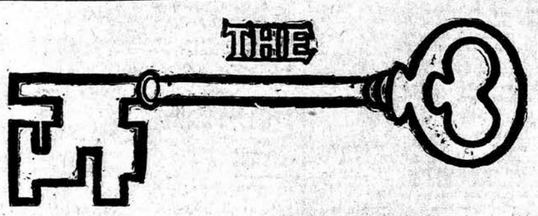

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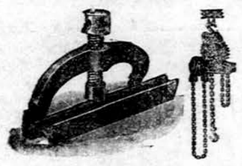

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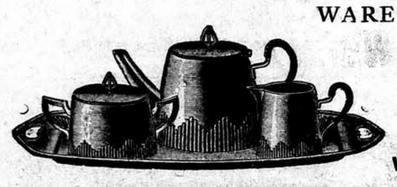

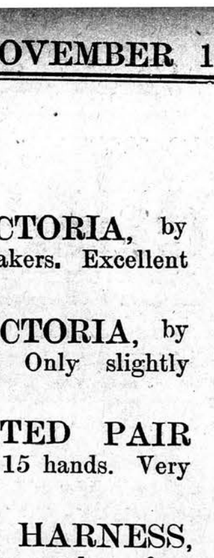

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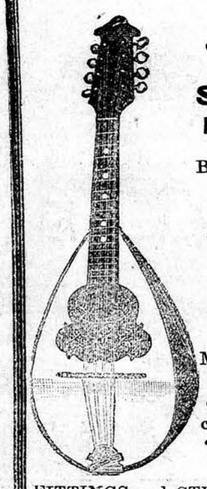

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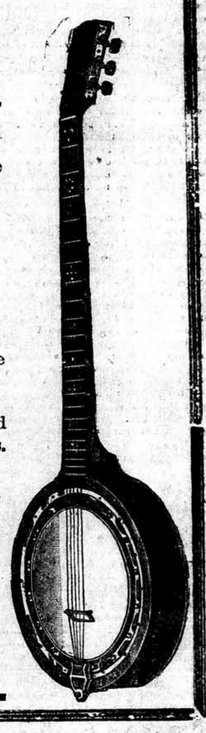

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